The Bombay Gazette.

No 8505 —New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, MAY 12, 1876.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
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These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

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First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
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Forth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

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First insertion	8 As. per Line.
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The rate for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee* and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo every week.

The S. S. MADURA, 1912 Tons, 300 H. P., Commander J. R. Gavin, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 13th May 1876, at 4 P. M.

	May.		May.
Leaves BOMBAY	13	Leaves Tuticorin	21
„ Ratnagherry	14	„ Colombo	22
„ Vingorla	14	„ Negapatam	25
„ Goa	14	„ Pondicherry	26
„ Carwar	15	„ Madras	28
„ Mangalore	16	„ Masulipatam	29
„ Cannanore	17	„ Coconada	30
„ Tellicherry	17	„ Vizagapatam	31
„ Calicut	18	„ Bimlipatam	31
„ Beypore	18	„ Gopalpore ...... June	1
„ Narakal	19	„ False Point	2
„ Cochin	19	Arrives CALCUTTA	4
„ Alleppey	19		

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers of this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which call regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccoe Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF *via* KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

The S. S. COCONADA, 661 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. [illegible], will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 12th May 1876, at 4 P. M.

	May		May
Leaves BOMBAY	12	Leaves BUSREH	31
„ Kurrachee	16	„ Mahomerah	31
„ Gwadur	18	„ Fao	31
„ Jask	20	„ Bushire ...... June.	2
„ Bunder Abbas	21	„ Baharein	3
„ Linga	23	„ Linga	5
„ Bushire	25	„ Bunder Abbas	6
„ Fao	27	„ Muscat	8
„ Mahomerah	27	„ Kurrachee	13
Arrives BUSREH	28	Arrives BOMBAY	16

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE CALLING AT KATTYAWAR COAST PORTS.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the Fair Season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, at 3 P.M.

The S.S. COCONADA, 661 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. [illegible], will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 12th May 1876, at 4 P. M.

The S. S. AKOLA, 877 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander T. H. Frank, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 15th May 1876, at 3 P. M., calling at Veraval, Porebunder, Mangrole, and Cutch Mandvie.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, on the 26th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	Including Wine.	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22		8	
Port Said	38	24		9	
Messina	50	34		14	
Naples	50	34		14	
Leghorn	50	34		14	
Genoa	50	34		14	
Marseilles	52	36		14-10	

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

ASSIRIA to sail on MONDAY, 15th May 1876.
AUSTRALIA to sail on THURSDAY, 1st June 1876.
SUMATRA to sail on SATURDAY, 1st July 1876.
BATAVIA to sail on TUESDAY, 1st August 1876.
AUSTRALIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st September 1876.
SUMATRA to sail on SUNDAY, 1st October 1876.

From the 1st January 1876 Steamers will leave Genoa on the 10th and 26th, and Bombay on the 1st and 15th of every month, until further notice.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 8th December 1875.

HUGHES AND NEPHEW'S LINE TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

PASSAGE—£45.

THE favourite Steamship CELLA, 1,668 Tons Register, will sail for LIVERPOOL about the end of May. She has good accommodation for a limited number of First-class Passengers.

WHEATLEY, MADDEN & Co.,
Shipping Agents, Bombay.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE *via* SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First-Class Passenger Steamers will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE :—

	Tons.	H. P.	
MINERVA.	3,124,	400,	on 10th May 1876.
A Passenger Steamer on 25th June 1876.			

These Steamers have excellent First and Second Class accommodation.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	£45 0	£35 0	£18 0
To Port Said	£33 0	£25 10	£13 2
To Suez	£30 0	£24 0	£12 5
To Aden	£17 0	£12 0	£6 1s

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous of sailing.

For further particulars, and for Passenger Fares, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. O. GUMPERT, Agent.

[illegible] Bombay Green, 28th April 1876.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	May. 1876.
KASHGAR	B. J. Baker	2621	450	15th—Suez, &c.
BOKHARA	W.D. Anderson	2932	450	22nd—Southampton.
CEYLON	J. Orman	2111	450	29th—Suez, &c.
				June
GWALIOR	J. C. Babot	2725	450	2nd—Southampton.
GEELONG	C. Fraser	1885	250	9th—Suez, &c.
AUSTRALIA	J. S Murray	3663	600	16th—Southampton.
TRAVANCORE	W. B. Andrews	1900	350	23rd—Suez, &c.
NIZAM	A. E. Barlow	2725	450	30th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers Passengers change Vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 1st May 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On MONDAY the 15th May 1876, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. THIBET, Captain C. H. Eastley, (2,593 Tons and 400 H. P.), will be despatched as above, carrying H. M. Mails and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged at the Company's Office before noon, on FRIDAY, the 12th May 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 1st May 1876.

BOMBAY TO SOUTHAMPTON.
TO SAIL ABOUT 20TH MAY.

THE attention of Families intending to proceed to England is specially invited to the fine Steamer GALATEA, 2,001 Tons Register, 360 H.P. nominal, classed 100 A 1 at Lloyd's, well-known in the South American Passenger Service as one of the favourite steamers of the Belgian Royal Mail Company. She has superior accommodation for Fifty First Class Passengers, and carries a DOCTOR and STEWARDESS. Inspection of the Saloon and Cabins is particularly solicited.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.,
Passenger Agents.
McCULLOCH, BEYTS & Co.,
Agents.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR, and LIVERPOOL :—

	Tons	H.P.	From Glasgow.	From Liverpool.	From Bombay.
TRINACRIA	2107	424			17th May.
EUROPA	2277	424	22nd April.	29th April.	14th June.
INDIA	2289	500	20th May.	27th May.	19th July.
MACEDONIA	2273	486	17th June.	24th June.	10th August.

And regularly thereafter further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and STEWARDESS, and have superior First-class accommodation fitted with every convenience.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Transatlantic Service.

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO

	LIVERPOOL.	SUEZ.
FIRST CLASS	Rs. 500	Rs. 350

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamer within twelve month of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 27th April 1876.

ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE favourite Steamer TRINACRIA, 2107 Tons, 424 H.P. nominal, Commander T. Hutchison, will sail for Liverpool calling at Aden, Suez, Port Said and Gibraltar on the 17th instant positively.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 9th May 1876.

MARSEILLES, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL, TO LEAVE ABOUT 26TH MAY.

THE well-known and favourite S S. TIMOR, 2,209 Tons, J. Brown, Commander, has excellent accommodation in a Saloon built on Deck for First-class Passengers only. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

TO SUEZ	Rs. 300
„ MALTA	„ 400
„ MARSEILLES	„ 500

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 19th April 1876.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FORT THEATRE,
APOLLO STREET,
ENTRANCE TO THE ENGLISH HOTEL.
TO-DAY, FRIDAY, 12TH MAY.

The performance will commence with the Screaming Farce,
DID YOU EVER SEND YOUR WIFE TO CAMBERWELL ?
To conclude with the Oriental Extravaganza.
BROWN AMONG THE BRAHMINS.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

First Class............Rs. 2 | Second Class ....Re. 1.

Tickets can be obtained and Seats secured at the English Hotel. Doors open at 8-30. Performance to commence at 9 o'clock punctually.

N. B.—Extra Tramway Cars leave from Elphinstone Circle and Church Gate Street after the performance.

PUNKAHS IN FULL SWING.

N.B.—No Performance at the Fort Theatre, Saturday, 13th May.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

SATURDAY, 13TH MAY,

Benefit of

MISS MINNIE WILLIAMS.

When will be produced a New and Original Local Comedietta, written especially for this occasion by a Bombay Gentleman,

A DAY AT KHANDALLA.

To be followed by the Grand London Burlesque,

FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD !

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs. 4
Family tickets, admitting three	„ 10

Stalls Rs. 2; Gallery and Pit, Re. 1

Tickets can be obtained and seats secured at SOUNDY & Co

Family Tickets not obtainable at the Doors.

Doors open at 8-30; Performance tocommence at 9.

PULVERMACHER'S
GALVANIC CHAIN BANDS

Have given rapid relief in the following complaints when all other remedies have been ineffectual :—

Neuralgia and Nervous Headache.
Loss of Voice, Asthma, &c.
Pulmonary Affections.
Lumbago.
Weak Ankles, Wrists, &c.
Indigestion.
Nervous Deafness.
Rheumatism.
Local Paralysis.
Sciatica.
Gout.
Bilious and Liver Complaints.
Kidney Complaints.
Nervous Debility.

SOLD BY
D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

THERMOMETERS
OF GUARANTEED ACCURACY.

Polished Boxwood, 8 to 12 inch..Rs. 1 8 to	Rs. 6 8
Japanned Tin, 8 to 14 inch ..... „ 2 8 to	„ 3 4
Ivory, Pocket, in Morocco Cases	„ 5 0
Pedestal, with Glass Shade, 6 to 8 inch ..... „ 8 0 to	„ 10 0

SELF REGISTERING.

Max. and Min. in one Instrument.

Boxwood Scale in Metal Frame	Rs. 8 0
Porcelain do. do.	„ 20 0

Max. and Min. in separate Instruments.

Boxwood in Mahogany case, Alpine Club pattern	Rs. 20 0
Do. Morocco do. neat pocket size	„ 20 0
Porcelain and Bronze in Mahogany case, Livingston's Pattern	„ 34 0
Minimum on Oak or Boxwood .....Rs. 4 and	„ 6 0
Maximum, do. do. ..... „ 7 and	„ 9 0

Also,

Wet and Dry Bulb and various other Thermometers for scientific purposes.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

S. S. BRANKSOME HALL, to sail about 27th May.
„ CHILDWALL HALL, „ 5th July.
„ TRENTHAM HALL, „ 2nd August.
„ BRANKSOME HALL, „ 23rd August.
„ CITY OF BALTIMORE, „ 16th September.

THE ATTENTION of INTENDING PASSENGERS is particularly called to these fine steamers, which have been specially constructed for the Bombay Trade. They are all built to steam 12 Knots, and are expected to make the passage either to or from England in about 35 days.

Each steamer will carry a DOCTOR and STEWARDESS.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 11th May 1876.

NOTICE.

TO CONSIGNEES PER SHIP ASTRONOMER, CAPTAIN EDGAR, FROM CALCUTTA.

THE above ship has ARRIVED from CALCUTTA and CONSIGNEES are requested to present their BILLS of LADING, accompanied by DELIVERY ORDERS and PAY the FREIGHT DUE and to send their BOATS alongside at once, otherwise the Cargo will be landed at their risk and expense by the ship.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents ship Astronomer.

Bombay, 11th May 1876.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S.S. BRANKSOME HALL, ARRIVED from LIVERPOOL, are REQUESTED to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS.

No CLAIMS for damage or short delivery will be admitted under any circumstances unless passed by the Captain before departure of the Vessel.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents s. s. Branksome Hall.

Bombay, 11th May 1876.

NOTICE.

IT is proposed to hold a MEETING, at MHOW, at an EARLY DATE, for the purpose of discussing the present SLOWNESS of PROMOTION in the P. W. D. All CIVIL and MILITARY ENGINEERS in the District are invited to attend. Due notice will be given of the day of Meeting.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED to, or having CLAIMS against, the ESTATE of the late LIEUTENANT A. E. O. COTTON, Royal Engineers, are requested to communicate as soon as possible with the President of the Committee of Adjustment.

ROBT. WILLIAMS, Lt.-Col.,
1st Gr. Regt. N. I., and President of Committee of Adjustment.

Camp Ahmedabad, 10th May 1876.

TO BE LET, FURNISHED, from the First June, for five months, a BUNGALOW at Bandora. Rent very moderate. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.

4, Hummum Street.

TO BE LET, from the First June, the BUNGALOW, No 167, at Malabar Hill, now in the occupation of Mon. F. De Bourignac. Rent moderate. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.

4, Hummum Street.

TO BE LET, FURNISHED, for three months either from the First day of June or July, the well known "ANSTEY LODGE," situate on the top of Cumballa Hill, now in the occupation of J. E. Bodger, Esquire. Rent Rs. 250. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER.
House Agent.

4, Hummum Street.

TO BE LET, the "VICTORIA LODGE," situate at the back of the Victoria Gardens. For rent and other particulars apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.

4. Hummum Street.

BORDEAUX.

THE past five years' purchases made from the Vineyards by our Mr. Cutler, have been most successful. We are now shipping under our respective marks, CLARETS that cannot fail to be appreciated. We wish our friends would try some of our present HIGHER GROWTHS, while those who need HOT WEATHER PURE WINES, should not be unmindful of those we ship, commencing at Rs. 8½ IN BOND.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

DIRECT CADIZ SHIPMENT.
MANZANILLA—VINO de PASTO.

Selected by our Mr. PALMER in Quarter Casks IN BOND, Rs. 175 and Rs. 155.

Excellent, natural, clean characteristic Sherries.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE

Is a prompt and powerful Tonic; adapted to patients of all ages, and incapable of deranging the most delicate functions. In Nervous and Muscular Lassitude and in want of Appetite it is invaluable.

Per bottle Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

SARSAPARILLA,
Wilkinson's Essence of Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

IS THE ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED BY THE FACULTY AS A WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION OF BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY (in accordance with the instructions given), the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it"—*Lancet.*

"We recommended your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla.*"—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed.—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, London.
Sold in quarter, half, and pint bottes.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W, in a diamond.)

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.
AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINOIDINE.

WHITMORE'S
COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.
STOMACHIC DINNER PILLS.
PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, London.

Agents :—Treacher & Co. ; Kemp & Co.; Rogers & Co.; Bolton & Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

For Sale at this Office.

THE PRIVATE SOLDIER IN INDIA.

(*Revised and Reprinted from the "Bombay Gazette."*)

Price—One Rupee.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE, an ENGLISH GREYHOUND. For particulars apply on board the S. S. TIMOR.

THREE CABIN PASSENGERS can be accommodated in a Steamer leaving for LIVERPOOL within a week. FARE, Rs 850. Apply to "B," *Bombay Gazette.*

MALABAR HILL.

TO BE LET, for six months, from May to November, a large, well furnished BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill. Apply to "A." Bombay Gazette Office.

FOR SALE, a Milan built convertible Self-Driving Victoria Park Phaeton and pair of Grey Horses, with Harness Phaeton 1,800, Horses [illegible] for Rs. 1,800 Apply to J. F. WATSON, [illegible] & Co., Church Gate.

BOMBAY TO EUROPE.

PASSENGERS FROM OUT-STATIONS, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, &c., &c.

Can provide themselves best with
AIR BEDS AND CUSHIONS :
Folding Chairs :
CARDS, BEZIQUE, DOMINOES,
The Compendium of Games, &c., &c.
CHEROOTS AND CIGARS,
Manilla, Coconada, Trichinopoly of first-rate quality,
Pipes, Tobaccos, &c., &c. :
INDIAN CONDIMENTS,
Barrie's Celebrated Chutni, Currie Powder and paste, Mulligatani Paste, and Madras Sauce.

Infants' & Invalids' Foods :
Nursery Lamps and Appliances :
JAPANESE CURIOSITIES :
LUNCHEON BASKETS :
Pocket Canteens, and Dram Flasks
PORTMANTEAUX and TRAVELLING BAGS :
Ladies' Metal Bonnet Boxes & Trunks :
STATIONERY :
Purses, Pocket Books, Card Cases, Desks, Papers and Envelopes, Writing Cases, &c.
TOILET REQUISITES,
Eau de Cologne, Soaps, Sponge, Dentifrices, Hair, Nail, and Tooth Brushes; Pommades, &c., &c.

WINES AND SPIRITS
of every description and of the finest brands from

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

FORT ESTABLISHMENT :—Opposite the Post Office, and the Oriental Bank, and near to the Esplanade Hotel.

BYCULLA ESTABLISHMENT :—Opposite the Byculla, and near to the Adelphi Hotels.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,
MANUFACTURING AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS, AND WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

THE PHARMACY DEPARTMENT of each of the Company's Establishments is under the supervision of thoroughly qualified

EUROPEAN CHEMISTS,

whose particular attention is directed to the preparation and dispensing of Medicines, and to their punctual and expeditious despatch.

THE PURITY AND QUALITY OF THE DRUGS AND CHEMICALS employed are determined by Chemical Analysis, and every facility provided for preparing Medicines in strict accordance with Physicians' Prescriptions.

An Exact Copy of every Prescription is registered, whereby a reference is always readily obtainable.

MEDICINE CHESTS,
In a variety of the most useful and portable patterns—the result of long experience of the requirements of *Travellers* and *Up-country Residents*—suitable for *Individual, Family*, or *Professional* use.

PATENT MEDICINES
And Proprietary Articles of all kinds.

DIETETIC PREPARATIONS
(INFANTS' AND INVALIDS' FOODS),
IMPORTED BY EVERY MAIL.

DISINFECTANTS
AND CARBOLIC ACID PREPARATIONS.

INVALID APPLIANCES,
Of every description.

PERFUMERY
AND TOILET REQUISITES,
Of every description.

PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS AND CHEMICALS,
With every requisite for practising the Art.

SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS,
For Chemical, Engineering, Mathematical, Meteorologica Optical, and General Scientific Purposes.

SPECTACLES,
EYE-GLASSES, AND EYE-PROTECTORS.

SURGICAL APPLIANCES AND INSTRUMENTS.

PRICE LIST FREE UPON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST, AND THE BEST ASSORTMENT OF TWEEDS IN BOMBAY.

TWEEDS AT A GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES.

COAT D. B. and TROUSER, fine Wool, strong, and just the thing for Office or Jungle Wear	Rs.	16 to 20
SCOTCH TWEED, superior quality, COAT and TROUSER	„	25 to 30
WEST OF ENGLAND TWEED New Pattern, ditto ditto	„	35 to 40
SILK MIXED TWEED and Fancy Coating, ditto ditto	„	45 to 50

TO ARRIVE,
ALLAN'S CYCLONIAN WATERPROOF SUITS.

WELL-KNOWN TO RESIST THE SEVEREST WEATHER AND WARRANTED NOT TO STICK TOGETHER.

For Suit, send size of chest, Height and	Rs.	30
Military Regulation Waterproof Capes	„	35 to 39

A. ALLAN,
TAILOR, OUTFITTER AND HOSIER, 17, APOLLO STREET.

BADHAM & COMPANY'S
SPECIAL KIT,
FOR OVERLAND PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS,
READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

CASH PRICES.

	Rs. a.
Deck Suits ......10 to 16	8
Overland Suits	25 0
Warm Suits	30 0
Overcoats and Inverness Capes, from	35 0
Dressing Gowns.........9 to 20	0
Pyjamas	3 0
Oxford Shirts, Collar attached	5 8
White do.	4 8
French Cambric do., Collar attached	4 8
English Cambric do	4 0
Best Shrunk Flannel do.	8 0
Silk and Wool do.	8 8
Spun Silk do.	11 0
Gents' Under Vests 3-8 to	6 0
Bathing Drawers	2 0
Gents' Under Pants...4 to	8 0
Silk Suspenders	2 8
Gents' Cotton Socks, doz.	8 8
Warm do. „	15 8
Ladies' Under Vests 4-8 to	6 8
Ladies' White Cotton Hose doz.	13 8
Ladies' Heather Merino Hose doz.	9 8
Children's White Cotton Socks, from doz...6 8 to	12 8
Heather Merino do 6-8 to	12 8
Ladies' Sun and Travelling Hats, from......6 to	10 0

	Rs. a.
Travelling Caps	3 8
Travelling Seal-skin Caps ......6-8 to	8 8
Travelling Hats......3-8 to	4 8
Cardigan Jackets, very warm.........9-8 to	12 8
Sheets, per pair	9 8
Pillow Cases, each 1-4 to	2 8
Blankets..............each	10 8
Long Rugs or Scotch Mauds..............10 to	15 0
Rezais or Quilts	5 8
Ladies' Long Wool Shawls ....From	22 0
Portmanteaus or Overland Trunks......12-8 to	23 0
Solid Leather do	49 0
Extra Large do	75 0
Black Hide Bags	11 8
Extra large do.	24 0
Gladstone Bags	35 0
Ladies' Hand Bag	7 8
Travelling Writing Cases fitted	11 4
Gents' Bags, fitted complete	72 0
Ladies' Carriage Bags, fitted complete	58 8

	Rs. a.
Gents' Dressing Cases	11 8
Soiled Linen Bags, all sizes ....5 to	6 0
Cash Bags	6 12
Courier do ....4-8 to	12 8
Money Belts ....2-8 to	6 8
Sovereign Boxes ...... 3 to	4 8
Tiffin Baskets fitted 16 to	22 8
Air Pillows	5 0
Travelling do	1 8
English Feather do.	7 8
Do. Horse Hair do	7 8
Folding Camp Bedsteads	32 8
Cork Mattrasses	19 8
Cotton do.	15 0
Rug Straps..........1-8 to	2 8
Waterproof Coats	10 0
60-Inch Drab Twill Waterproof Sheeting	6 0
42-Inch White Waterproof	4 8
Linen Faced Collars	0 12
Linen Collars ....doz.	6 0
Cambric Handkerchiefs „	5 0
Warm Gloves	1 8
Mits	1 8
Mufflers	2 12
Pins, Scarf	1 0
Sailors' Knot..........1-8 to	3 0
Windsors for Bow or Ring ....1-8 to	4 0
Gents' Canvas Shoes	2 12
Gents' Slippers	2 8
Ladies' Shoes	2 12
China Bath Slippers	1 0

	Rs. a
Filters for Travellers covered Wicker, from	11 4
Pocket Filters	2 12
Air Tight Uniform cases.	23 0
Sponge Bags	1 8
Sponges	3 8
Soap Boxes	1 8
Smelling Salts, per bottle	2 8
Aromatic Vinegar per bot	2 0
Tooth Brush Guards	0 10
Do. Brushes	0 10
Nail Do	0 12
Hair Brushes and Combs in Pigskin case...9-8 to	12 8
Razors, Ivory Handles	3 8
Do. Strops...... 3-8 to	5 1
Nail Scissors......... 1-8 to	1 12
Briar Root Pipes, in Cases ....3 to	5 0
Tobacco Pouches	1 8
Champagne Taps	8 8
Pocket Knives	2 8
Marine Soap, 3 cakes for	0 12
Shaving do. Stick	1 0
Lloyd's Euxesis	1 8
Oriental Tooth Paste	1 8
Fragrant Floriline	1 8
Overland Chairs, best Beach ....6 to	12 8
Luggage Labels, per doz.	3 8

TIGER CLAW, SWAMY, SILVER AND GOLD TRICHINOPOLY JEWELLERY, VERY SUITABLE PRESENTS FOR FRIENDS AT HOME.

A LARGE STOCK OF READY MADE CLOTHING ALWAYS ON HAND.

BADHAM AND COMPANY.

ARRIVAL OF NEW AND VARIED STOCK OF
THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S CELEBRATED
LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
PER S. S. TRINACRIA.
AT THEIR BRANCH DEPOT No. 6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.
AGENCY IN POONA : A. D. EZEKIEL, THE POONA IRON AND BRASS FOUNDRY.
BRANCH DEPOT CALCUTTA : 2, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD.
THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.,
No. 6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.
ESTABLISHED IN 1851.
UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
7, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

MRS. LAKE,
MILLINER, DRESSMAKER, SILK MERCER, OUTFITTER, &c.
THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE ASSORTMENT OF MILLINERY IN BOMBAY.

Superior Kid Gloves for Gentlemen—White, Black and Colored, "Black and White Scarves and Dress Neckties."

Superior Kid Gloves for Ladies—1, 2, 3 and 4 Buttons.

LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP WITH CARE AND TASTE.
WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS RECEIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION.

7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT.

HOUSES TO BE LET.

TO LET, the UPPER-STORIED BUNGALOW in Middle Colaba, now in the occupation of J. Neubeo, Esq. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

28, Meadow Street.

HOTELS.

MALABAR FAMILY HOTEL,
BREACH CANDY, MALABAR HILL,
BOMBAY.

THIS HOTEL is located in the finest, coolest, most healthy and fashionable part of Bombay. "It is close to the sea," and surrounded by Gardens and beautiful Scenery.

The Rooms are very large, and fitted up with every home comfort.

Testimonials, with view of Hotel, forwarded on application. The distance is within half an hour's drive of the Fort, and fifteen minutes from the G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railways.

Terms—Moderate.

W. B. SARGENT,
Proprietor.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CHAMPAGNE.

FOR SALE, a fresh consignment of FREMINET & FILS CHAMPAGNE, just landed.

This is the most delicate and finest Wine; it will be found very dry, full of aroma, and as a Vintage Wine, it is unequalled

Rs. 36 per dozen quarts.
„ 38 per 2 dozen pints.

L. SIBILLE & Co.,
23, Apollo Street.

NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF THE RECORDER OF RANGOON.

Civil Regular No. 4 of 1873.
Civil Miscellaneous No. 101 of 1876.

THE UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA ....Plaintiffs.
THE ORIENTAL RICE COMPANY }
W. IRVINE } Defendants.

NOTICE.

DEFAULT having been made in payment of the decree and costs in the above Case, amounting to Rs. 1,97,755-7-8, and interest thereon, the Mill and premises at POOZUNDOUNG, lately in the occupation of Mr. W. IRVINE, and comprising the land known as suburban allotments Nos. 5 and 21, situate in the Town of Rangoon, together with the Mill and all other buildings and machinery and fixtures therein, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION to the highest bidder on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of June next, at 7-30 A.M., on the spot, towards satisfaction of the decree obtained by the Plaintiff in the said suit.

By order of the Court,
CARR G. ARRAKIEL,
Auctioneer to the Court.

12th April 1876.

COMFORTABLE PHAETONS AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES FOR MAHABLESHWUR.

THE Undersigned begs to inform his numerous Patrons and Customers, that he has added a very large number of select HORSES and Comfortable CARRIAGES to his already large ESTABLISHMENT to meet the increasing demand of the coming MAHABLESHWUR SEASON, and is now prepared to previous engagements for PHAETONS, from POONA to MAHABLESHWUR, at the REDUCED RATE of Rs. THIRTY-FIVE per Phaeton including all charges, such as Tolls, Coolies, &c.

This specially Reduced Rate will be available to those of his *patrons only* who will kindly book their orders *during the Current Month*, so as to enable the undersigned to make needful arrangements for supplying the conveyances.

FRAMJEE ARDASEER,
Government Mail Contractor,
Between Poona and Belgaum,
Dhond and Ahmednuggur,
Sherool and Mahableshwur.

Poona, No. 28, Civil Lines, 1st February 1876.

PHOTOGRAPHY! PHOTOGRAPHY!
OUT-DOOR,
AT GREATLY REDUCED CHARGES.

BUNGALOWS, HORSES, CARRIAGES, TOMBS, &c. taken by the Proprietor of the late Bombay Photographic Company.

THE PROPRIETOR,
Malabar Hotel, Bo

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
2, RAMPART ROW,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

FOR SALE, at the GODOWNS of the Undersigned, fresh arrival of CHAMPAGNE. DEVONSHIRE CYDER at Rs. 6 per dozen Quarts.

BENN, ASHLEY & Co.

MR. P. A. LOPES,
PIANIST, TUNER, &c.
AND COMMISSION AGENT FOR PIANOS

"THE TERRACE." OPPOSITE BOLTON & Co., BYCULLA

WHEELER AND WILSON'S SILENT LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.

HIGHEST HONORS AT THE VIENNA EXHIBITION.

PATRONISED BY THE ROYAL FAMILY.

SIMPLE and thorough of construction; speedy and easy of operation; durability of Seam; noiselessness of motion. Perfect workmanship. Plain-sewing, Hemming, Tucking, Felling, Gathering, Binding, Quilting, Cording, Braiding, Trimming and Fringing. Light or Heavy Cloth and Leather work.

INSTRUCTION TO PURCHASERS GRATIS. PACKING FREE.

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co.,
Sole Agents.

No. 7, Parsee Bazaar Street Fort.

S. D'ESPERANCE,
COPPER PLATE ENGRAVER & PRINTER

BRASS STAMPS, OFFICIAL SEALS,
STEEL DIES WITH CRESTS,
ARMORIAL BEARINGS, MONOGRAMS, &c., &c.
ENGRAVED and EMBOSSED in COLOURS, Neatly and with Despatch.

Bombay :—35, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

WM. WATSON & Co,
ARMY AND CIVIL AGENTS,
24, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.
113, FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON.

REMITTANCES EFFECTED at favourable Rates of Exchange. SOVEREIGNS and BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES supplied.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at liberal rates of Interest PASSAGES ENGAGED and AGENCY BUSINESS conducted generally.

J. NEUBERG.
LIGHT WINES FOR THE HOT WEATHER.
STILL HOCK.

GEISENHEIMER	per Doz.	Quarts	Rs. 16 0
NIERSTEINER	„	Quarts	„ 20 0
Do.	„	Pints	„ 11 0
RUDESHEIMER	„	Quarts	„ 22 0
Do.	„	Pints	„ 12 0
MARCOBRUNNER	„	Quarts	„ 26 0
Do.	„	Pints	„ 14 0
LIEBFRAUMILCH	„	Quarts	„ 28 0
HOCHHEIMER	„	Quarts	„ 32 0
Do.	„	Pints	„ 17 0

For consumption in Hot Climates no Wines can surpass and very few can equal

GERMAN WINES.

CLARETS.

MEDOC VIEUX,
A GOOD, SOUND, WHOLESOME WINE.

Per Doz. Quarts	Rs. 11 0 0
„ Pints	„ 6 8 0

PAUILLAC,
SUPERIOR, FULLER BODY AND BOUQUET.

Per Doz. Quarts	Rs. 13 0 0
„ Pints	„ 7 8 0

MARGAUX,
DINNER CLARET, OF GOOD BODY AND FLAVOUR.

Per Doz Quarts	Rs. 16 0 0
„ Pints	„ 9 0 0

ST. JULIEN,
A RICH, FULL-BODIED AFTER-DINNER WINE, OF EXQUISITE AROMA.

Per Doz. Quarts	Rs. 18 0 0
„ Pints	„ 10 0 0

A trial of the above CHOICE WINES is respectfully invited, and comparison made with similarly quoted Brands of other Houses.

FOR SPECIAL PRICE LIST APPLY TO
J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

DESCHAMPS AND CO.
(OF MADRAS,)
CABINET MAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS,
BILLIARD-TABLE MAKERS,
CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
AND
GENERAL MANUFACTURERS
NEXT TO KEMP & CO.'S,
BOMBAY,

BEG to invite the attention of the PUBLIC to their large STOCK of every description of

FURNITURE,

for Drawing-room, Boudoir, Dining-room, Offices, Ante-rooms, Camp, Messes and Clubs, Durbar-hall, &c. &c.

CHURCH FURNITURE—Altar Tables, Pulpits, Desks, Fonts, carved Chairs, Arm-chairs, Lecterns, Fauld Stools, Priedieu, Benches, Communion Tables, Railings, Screens, Carpets, Velvets, Fringes, Cushions, &c. &c.

D. & Co. have furnished St. George's Cathedral, Emmanuel Church, Christ's Church, and many others all over India.

An ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, containing upwards of 300 designs of their Furniture, can be had on application.

BILLIARD TABLES, full size, 12 feet by 6 feet, with Slates Scroll Legs, India Rubber Cushions, &c., &c., complete, Rs. 900, Cash.

SPARE INDIA RUBBER CUSHIONS, Rs. 90; Billiard Cloth, Rs. 16, Rs. 18, and Rs. 20 per yard.

Set of 3 Balls	Rs. 25
Pool Balls 12 „	„ 100
Pyramidal 16 „	„ 140

BILLIARD CUES, No. 1, Rs. 2-8; Nos. 2 and 3, from Rs. 3 to Rs. 10 each.

Cue Tips, 8 Annas a Dozen
Chalk, 12 „ „

BAGATELLES BOARDS, all sizes, with or without slate, complete, from Rs. 80 to Rs. 350.

CARRIAGE of EVERY DESCRIPTION of the BEST MAKE, combining Elegance of Design, Superior Finish, and lightness of Construction.

BROUGHAMS, with 2 and 4 Seats, for one or a pair of Horses.

PILINTHUMS, very light Evening Carriages, 4 Seats, for 1 and 2 Horses.

PALANKEEN COACHES, with Venetians and Glass all round, comfortable for 4 persons, and well suited for Indian Climate.

MAIL PHAETON and WAGGONETTES, for 4 to 8 persons, with Patent Revolving Back Seats.

DOG CARTS, 4 and 2 Wheels, with or without Tops, American and London Patterns.

PONY PARK, VICTORIA and BASKET PHAETONS, very light, for 2 and 4 persons, for 1 or a pair of Ponies or a Horse.

CANOE BAROUCHES, newest pattern, received from London, Paris and Vienna; handsome Carriages for a pair of Horses.

STATE CARRIAGES, with gilt and plated mountings, lined with the richest Silk and Damask.

BREAKS, MAIL COACHES, and other CARRIAGES made to order.

PRESENTATION ARTICLES AND TABLE ORNAMENTS—Flower Vases, Baskets, Trays, Parian Statues, Limoges Porcelain, Bronzes, one and two lights Candelabras richly ornamented, a fine collection of Steel Engravings, Chromolithographs and Photographs, &c., &c., all from the best Houses in London and Paris.

ANAMALLEE, COFFEE, and GOOSEBERRY STICKS, all sizes.

FRENCH POLISH, made by D. & Co., the best in India, can also be had at their Establishment, with directions how to use it.

ICE MACHINE—Works as a pump, gives two, three, and four decanters of Ice in less than 3 minutes. These Apparatuses advantageously compete with those of M. Carré (we quote the report of the International Exhibition, Paris, 1867). They produce cold and ice without fire, pressure, or danger, and will undoubtedly prove very serviceable to Housewives, Hospitals, and others. Can be seen in working order in their Establishment.

GARDEN PUMPS, double action, easy to work by hand, quite a novelty in Bombay, Rs. 12 each

MADRAS MATTING, very strongly made, for Verandahs Ante-rooms, Staircases, &c.

D. & Co. have a large stock of well-selected patent Door-locks Box and Cupboard Locks with two Keys, Padlocks of sizes, from 4 to 6 levers. Porcelain Knobs with Locks for half-doors, Picture Nails with brass heads, Picture Rings, Picture Cords, Gilt Nails, and Punka Wheels.

READING LAMPS—New models for candles, used principally for Verandahs, Tents, Bedrooms; they are Punka-proof.

KEROSINE LAMPS, expressly made for India, Punka-proof, give a light equal to that imparted by 14 candles. Rs. 25.

MARBLE, for Pavement, white and black. 1 square foot Mosaic Pavements of very handsome design.

CURTAIN MATERIALS; Glass Insulators for Pianos and Cots

HORSE-HAIR CLOTH; China and French Damasks, Red Velvet, Satin, Cretonnes, and Morocco Leathers.

CARPETS, with borders, new patterns, Brussels, Axminster, and Velvet Pile. From Rs. 3 to Rs. 7 per yard.

WALL PAPERS—Border Papers for Half-doors, Ceilings, Punkas; for Theatres, representing Landscapes, Streets, and Drawing-rooms, &c. &c. [illegible] polishing all sorts of Furniture, Billiard Tables, and Bagatelle Boards, and re-colouring Pool Balls.

The large Patronage D. & Co. have been favoured with all over India for many years, and having furnished from their Manufactory the Government Houses of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, the Nizam of Hydrabad, the Maharajah of Travancore, Vizianagram and Oodeypoor, and others, makes them hope for continuance of it.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF CARRIAGES WITH PRICES, SENT ON APPLICATION.

SHIP MAITLAND.

TENDERS are invited for New Sails, Masts and Yards.

Tenders to be sent in to the Undersigned not later than 3 o'clock P.M. on FRIDAY, the 12th instant.

Full particulars can be obtained on board from the Master between the hours of 6 and 10 A.M., or on application to the Undersigned who do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents Ship Maitland.

Bombay, 9th May 1876.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co. have now on Hand a LARGE COLLECTION of PALANQUIN CLOCKS and TIME PIECES in Morocco and Russia Leather Cases from Rs. 30 to Rs. 250, the latter chiming the quarters.

The above are the best Clocks adapted for Travelling.

BOMBAY and POONA.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

A PROFESSOR in a High School in one of the healthiest Towns in Germany will be glad to undertake the TUITION of a few YOUNG LADS from 10 to 15 years of age.

A comfortable Home guaranteed and the greatest care bestowed in training up to a High Standard.

Satisfactory references can be given. For further particulars apply to

X. Y., care of *Bombay Gazette*

LOST, a CERTIFICATE for One Share in the MANOCKJEE PETIT'S SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY, Registered No. 1,192 in the name of the Undersigned. All persons are hereby CAUTIONED against PURCHASING the same or otherwise dealing therewith.

DHURRUMSEY JEEVA,
Vadachee Gadee.

Bombay, 26th April 1876.

HOLKAR STATE RAILWAY.
(OPEN LINE.)

NOTICE.

INCREASE OF GOODS RATES ON AND AFTER 1ST JUNE 1876.

An EXTRA CHARGE of 2 ANNAS PER MAUND will be made on all classes of Goods passing over this Railway on and after the 1st June 1876, and booked to stations beyond the river Nerbudda which lies between SANAWAD and BARWAI. Full particulars will shortly be issued as to the conditions under which Goods will be conveyed across the break at the Nerbudda, but notice is given that OPIUM, LONG TIMBER, BULKY GOODS and PACKAGES WEIGHING more than ONE TON will not be conveyed after the above mentioned date, except under special arrangements, and on the consignor undertaking to accept all the risks of conveyance from one side of the river to the other.

W. E. HARTT,
Assistant Traffic Superintendent, H. S. R.

Khandwa, 1st May 1876.

OVERLAND PARCEL EXPRESS.
INDIAN TRANSIT AND GENERAL FORWARDING AGENCY.
ESTABLISHED, 1867.
OFFICES.—London, Liverpool, Dublin, New York,
AND
Elphinstone Circle, opposite the Custom House, Bombay.

THIS AGENCY receives Parcels for delivery at any Post Town or District throughout Great Britain and Ireland, at a uniform rate of 8 Annas per pound, or fraction of a pound weight, up to 50 lbs., except jewellery and other valuable articles.

This charge covers the conveyance from Bombay to London only, and may either be prepaid, or paid on delivery at destination.

Goods and Packages, via Canal Steamers, forwarded at Rs. 2 per cubic foot to London or Liverpool, including Shipping, Agency, and other incidental charges.

Goods landed, cleared from the Custom House and forwarded to any part of India at moderate rates.

N. V. CURRANEE & Co.,
Agents.

FRERE SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED, IN LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE is hereby given, that CERTIFICATES of FULLY PAID UP SHARES of the Nursey Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, each of Rs. 400 will be given by the Undersigned, on and after the 15th day of May, 1876 at the Office of the Company, IN EXCHANGE for the RECEIPTS for PAYMENT of the FIRST and SECOND CALLS on the Shares of this Company, amounting together to Rs. 400 per Share paid.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be FINALLY CLOSED on the 13th May 1876.

J. GORDON,
Liquidator.

33, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 27th April 1876.

TEETH! TEETH!! TEETH!!!

J. J. L. DAVIS, Surgeon Dentist from the Dental Hospital, inserts Mineral Teeth over the most sensitive gums and stumps without pain or inconvenience; in appearance quite equal to nature, while for mastication and articulation they cannot be equalled.

Extraction, stopping and scaling, Rs. 5.
Children's Teeth carefully regulated.

Fort Address.—Rampart Row, next to Messrs. Thompson Taylor & Co., Chemists and Druggists.

Consultation daily from 10 A. M. to P. M.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES AND THE LATE GOVERNORS OF BOMBAY.

R. PARTRIDGE & CO.,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
BOMBAY.

TRY R. P. & Co.

The only Establishment in Bombay where all orders are received and attended to and made on the premises and the goods warranted to be of the best materials and workmanship. Large supply of goods always in stock. Price List to be had free on application.

COMMERCIAL

THURSDAY EVENING, 11TH MAY 1876.

YESTERDAY'S Home telegrams have but little of interest from a commercial point of view, the general tenor of the various Market reports being dull and unchanged with perhaps depressed by way of variation. In all probability the unsettled state of European politics is the leading cause of the universal dulness, but if not, it is a singular coincidence that everything should show the same tendency at the moment. Under ordinary circumstances cheap money means activity in other branches of trade, but for some time back capital has been a drug in the market and articles of produce and manufacture so far from receiving any stimulus therefrom have become more and more depressed, while with the exception of the English funds stocks are following a similar course.

The Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday only registered sales to the extent of 8,000 bales, and while the public telegrams gave the tone as dull and unchanged, private messages reported business almost at a standstill both on the spot and to arrive. The only quotations we hear of in arrivals are 4 5/16d. for Fair Dhollera May-June shipment via Cape and 4¼d. per lb. for Good Fair, both sellers but no buyers. From New York, yesterday's telegrams are further against the Market as not only are the receipts at the ports heavy but quotations are ⅛c. and ⅛c per lb. lower for ready Mid-Uplands and July shipment respectively. The receipts to date show the following comparisons :—

	1876	1875	1874
Wednesday's Receipts	5,000	3,000	3,000
Five days' Do.	19,000	13,000	16,000
Total since 1st Sept.	3,961,000	3,340,000	3,632,000

Piece Goods in Manchester are dull, but so far as we can hear unchanged in value. Coffee in London is unaltered, Cochin Cocoanut Oil is the same, but Ceylon is 5s. per ton lower. Bombay Linseed is at last quoted on the spot but 3d. per quarter higher to arrive. Ferozepore Rapeseed has declined 2s. 3d. per quarter.

Consols are still quoted at 96⅜.

STERLING EXCHANGE to-day has been extremely quiet with next to nothing doing, the only alteration in rates being a decline of 1/16d. in Bank Bills. This has not arisen from any increase in the demand which still continues limited to a degree, but the difference between Bank and private paper has been rapidly contracting of late and it was evident that either the former must decline or the latter advance. The amount of private paper offering has been too small and sellers of it consequently too firm to accept worse rates, so that the difference has been made by Bank Paper receding, but to all appearance the movement will have to be repeated at an early date as the tendency is still towards easier figures for Credits and Documents. The Bank of Bengal in Calcutta have reduced their rates of interest and discount one per cent. at to-day's Board meeting and the course of Sterling Exchange there seems steadily downwards. We quote :—

Bank Bills, on demand 1s. 8 15-32d. to ½d. per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight 1s. 8 11-16d. ,,
Credits, 6 months' sight 1s. 8 11-16d. ,,
Documents, 6 months' sight 1s. 8¾d. ,,

On Calcutta there is no change of any kind to note. Demand Bills are still at par; 60 days' sight at 1 per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is steady but unaltered. Fours, Rs. 101⅝; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 101¾; Fives and a-half, Rs. 103¾.

THE SHARE MARKET to day has been quiet at unchanged prices for everything except Spinning and Weaving shares which are generally firmer. Dhurrumseys have advanced Rs. 30, Flemings Rs. 10, Great Easterns Rs. 5, Hindustans Rs. 5, Manockjee Petits Rs. 5, Morarjees Rs. 5 and Prince of Wales Rs. 50 per share.

COTTON has been very dull to-day with a decline of Rs. 1 per candy all round. Large arrivals of Dhollera have come in the market and Compta is also coming in very freely so that dealers have no inducement in the face of for anything over market rates. The receipts yesterday were 10,494 bales, making 44,930 bales for the six days.

FREIGHTS continue particularly dull all round. By steamers relets have been freely offered at £2-3-9, but the business done has been almost entirely on native account, and we question whether even £2-2.6 would induce much business. The Timor (s. s.) has been fixed for Marseilles at £2-10, freight payable here. By Cape the dulness almost amounts to depression For Iron ships we cannot quote over £1.17-6 to £1.18.9 and Wooden vessels £1-11.3 to £1-15 per ton for Liverpool.

PIECE GOODS are depressed and in the Bazaar prices are again the turn easier. Importers however show no signs of giving way, the decline in Exchange being already equivalent to a material reduction.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares	Noml. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Banks.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
200,000	100	all	5p.ct	Agra Bank	96
122,000	1,000	all	10 do.	Bank of Bengal	1,400xd
20,000	500	all	5 p.ct	Bank of Bombay New	723¾
5,250	1,000	all	8 do.	Bank of Madras	1,200
80,000	250	all	8 p.ct	Chartered Mercantile Bank of I.L. & China	300
40,000	261¼	all	6p.ct	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	300
40,000	400	all	5 p.ct 5 do.	Chartered Bank of India and China	195
60,000	250	125	12 do.	National Bank of India	146 ex d
60,000	250	all		Oriental Bank	480

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	60	Colaba Land Co.	1,130
7,500	150	all	...	Frere Land & Pier Co.Ld	75
1,750	5,000	4,000	20p.s.	Mazagon Land	550
6,000	1,400	all	10 do.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	210

PRESS COMPANIES.

180	5,000	2,850	200 ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	1,450
200	2,000	1,100	85 ps	Albert Co. Kurrachee	780
100	500	all	18 p.c.	Albert Ginning Co.	650
250	1,000	1,000	...	Alfred Mills Co.	1,105
150	12,000	11,000	425 ps	Apollo Press Co.	3,100
175	1,000	all	60	Bellary	770
158	500	all	65 ps	Berar Company (New)	540
1,000	350	all	42 ps	Indian Press Co	285
400	250	all	6¼ p.c.	Broach Cotton Co.	90
400	1,500	all	75 ps	Carwar Co.	900
280	250	all	...	Coconada Press Co.	15
500	1,880	all	700 ps	Colaba Press Co	3,100
500	300	all	Nil.	Dholera P & G. Co	150
852	1,000	all	180 ps	East India Press Co	850
150	8,500	all	Rs.200	Fort Press Co	1,400
800	2,000	2,000	15 ps	Framji Cowasji Press Company	300
800	500	all	100 ps	French Press Co.	425
1,150	...	1,400	100 ps	Imperial Press Co.	410
125	400	350	45 ps	Mofussil Press & Ginning Co.	355
600	2,000	2,000	...	Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	1,125
180	...	1,500	250 ps	Prince of W. Press	700
800	500	all	100 ps	Sassoon's Press Co.	525
450	500	750	45 ps	Scinde Press Co.	430
100	1,000	750		Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,025
150	850	all	12 p.c.	Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	600nl
650	1,000	..	125ps*	Volkart's United Press C.	75

* Per share, for the year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

600	1,250	all	50 p.s*	Alexandra Spinning	1,150
300	2,500	all	150*	Alliance Spinning	2,575
700	2,000	all	...	Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	1,240
300	1,000	all	50 p.s	Bombay United	1,110
400	150	150	10*	Broach Mills	160
900	1,000	750	...	Colaba Spinning	775
2,500	1,000	all	100p.s	Dhurumsey Spinning	940
1,500	1,250	all	60p.s	Fleming S. W. Co.	970
1,400	1,000	all	60ps*	Great Eastern	1140
12,000	300	all		Bombay Hemp & Jute Mill Co	270
700	1,000	all	60p.s	Hindustan S. W. Co.	1,035
750	1,000	all	65p.s	Jewraj Balloo Mills	1,010
...	...	800	...	Khandeish Spinning	850
1,000	1,000	all	...	Khatao Mucenjee S. & W. Co.	930
500	2,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	1,085
...	...	500	75*	Madras U. Spinning	1,085
2,500	1,000	all	70	Manockji Petit's	1,140
1,050	1,000	all	60ps*	Morarjee Spinning	1,165xd
4,000	625	all	6ps*	Oriental	742½
600	1,250	all	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	1,200
1,500	1,000	all	..	Sassoon S. W. Co.	875
110	1,000	1,000	200p.s	Soonderdas Spinning	850
500	1,000	250	125ps	Do. do. 1/4 share.	200

* Per share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

£50	218*3*0	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	267
£20	103*14*0	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
£20	65*7*3	do.	Ditto	72
£20	21*13*1	do.	Ditto	32
100	1,000	do.	B.B. & C.I. Railway Co.	1,100
£18	196*5*15	do.	Do. New Shares	235

MISCELLANEOUS.

2,000	12,500	£500	240ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,875
1,000	50	all	4½pct	Bombay Gas Company	60
200	1,000	all	...	Bombay Saw Mill Co.	700
600	500	300	30ps.	Landing & Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld.	210
[illegible]	200	100	8 p. t	Malabar Company, Ld.	70
2,000	50	all	4 ps	Mechanics' Build'gs Co.	21
[illegible]	[illegible]	all	30 ps	Treacher & Co.	410
[illegible]	[illegible]	all	40 ps	[illegible] Patent Slip [illegible]	52

[illegible] sailed yesterday for Marseilles via Kurrachee, with a general cargo.

THE SHIP ANNIE LORWAY, 752 tons, Captain B. Gale, will sail to-day for New York, with a cargo of 18,787 cwts. linseed.

THE S. S. PEHLWAN, 101 tons, Captain J. DeCosta, arrived in harbour on the 10th instant from Coast and Goa, with a general cargo and sixty-five deck passengers.

THE S.S. PATOMAC 1,504 tons, Captain W. Loudon, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah (April 22nd), calling at Hoodoods and Aden, with a general cargo and five hundred and forty pilgrims. The vessel is consigned to Mr. Rustomjee Sorabjee.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s S. S. AKOLA, 315 tons, Captain J. H. Franks, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kattyawar, Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers—Miss Bartlett, Rev. Mr. Yarnold, Genl Turner, wife, and three children, and three hundred and twelve deck passengers.

THE SHIP ASTRONOMER, 1,119 tons, Captain Edgar, which arrived in harbour on the 10th instant from Calcutta (March 6th), brought the following cargo:—202 bags sugar, 30 cases tea, 2,320 packages gunnies and 16,664 bags rice. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W.A. Graham and Co.

THE S. S. BRANKSOME HALL, 1,347 tons, Captain T. W. Tillson, arrived in harbour, on the 10th instant from Liverpool (April 13th), calling at Port Said via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Quarter Master King, Captain French, and Mr. Osborne. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s, S.S. AFRICA, 1,371 tons, Captain C. C. D. Hutcheson, arrived in harbour on the 10th instant from Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. Birdkmeyer, Mr. Barglat, a gentleman and lady, Mrs. and Miss Evans, Captain Russell, Mr. Miller, fifteen seamen, Mr. F. O. Shea and three servants, Mr. Biddle and three children, and fifty deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessels.	Commanders	From.
10	Branksome Hall (s)	Tillson	Liverpool, April 13.
	Africa (s)	Hutcheson	Calcutta, April 12.
	Pehlwan (s)	DeCosta	Goa, May 8.
11	Potomac (s)	Loudon	Jeddah, April 22.
	Akola (s)	Franks	Kurrachee, May 8.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
11	Ramanev	Nacoda	Muscat and Mauritius.
	River Nith	Fisher	Dunkirk.
	Zante (s)	Fox	Marseilles via Kurrachee.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Ship Annie Lorway, Gale, to New York.
Ship Turkish Empire, Adamson, to Liverpool.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Nio, to Dunkirk.
Steamer Timor, to Marseilles.
Ship Serra Morena, to Liverpool.

CALCUTTA.

May. ARRIVAL.
7 Patna (s) ....Street..........Bombay, April 15.
May. DEPARTURES.
7 C. of Canterbury (s) ....
Belpore ....
Lottie Warren ....

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.
May.
9 Duckeffont .... Penang.
May. DEPARTURES
8 Queen Bee .... Coast.
9 Khandalla (s) .... Bombay and S. Ports.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MAY 9.

FROM LONDON:

Galatea s—57 packages nails and 1 cask hardware, Alladin Bharmull; 20 cases portwine, Jamsetjee Nowrojee; 30 bundles steel, Heptoola Shaik Adom and Co; 10 cases bird shot, Hormusj e Pestonjee's Sons; 12 cases envelops, P S Khergat

Timor s—64 packages glassware, Nanjee Canjee; 20 hogshead pale ale, Hormusjee Pestonjee's Sons; 41,000 fire bricks, Heptoola Shaik Adom and Co.

Raipoot—100 cases brandy and 20 cases geneva, Jemsetjee Nowrojee.

V Schilizzi s—38 packages sodawater bottles, Pestonjee Cowasjee Shroff.

Marlborough—25 cases matches Abdoo'ally Shaik Adom.

Zante s—1,201 bundles hoop iron, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Vixen s—25 cases slates, Eabhoy Tyeballv.

Trinacria s—10 boxes printing materials, C Macdonald and Co; 250 boxes tinned plates, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

Zante s—3 cases plate glass, Sorabjee Cowasjee.

V Schillizzi s—30 casks paint, Joseph Soares.

Vixen s—8 casks paint, Abdool Hoosen Heptoola and Co; 11 bales paper printing, Byramjee Shapoorjee.

FROM TRIESTE.

Minerva s—4 cases brass leaves, Godoo Nanjee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Faune—50 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

Batavia s—10 cases brandy, Aderjee Cowasjee.

Australia s—25 cases brandy, L Sibille and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 11.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Flying Venus—100 bales cotton, Hurry Thakersey, 100 bales cotton, Bhoman Ramjee.

Prince Frederick, 218 cwts coir yarn, Canjee Liladhur; 20 bales hemp, Jetha Pursotum; 250 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 107 bales cotton, Thakersey Keshavjee; 75 bales cotton, Sewchund Lilladhur and Co; 51 bales cotton, Heeralall Chineeram 63 bags myrabollams, Jetha Pursothum

Hospodar,—1200 bags linseed W and A Graham and Co; 85 bales cotton, Vasanjee Jewanjee.

Philosopher,—200 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manockjee and Co; 300 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

Khersones—100 bags myrabollams, Runchordass Toolseedas; 200 bales cotton Bhugwanjee Chuturbhooj.

Circassian—1,200 cwts myrabollams, Ralli Brothers; 81 bales cotton, Vulubdass Vundravandass.

Britannia—500 bales cotton, Nursey Kessowjee and Co.

Cape Comorin—1,000 bales cotton, Nursey Kessowjee and Co; 100 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manuckjee and Co; 560 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

Ellen Bates—200 bales cotton, Nursey Kessowjee and Co.

Boadicea—300 bales hemp, Nuthoo Soonderjee; 170 bales cotton, Cowverjee Lilladhur; 138 bales cotton, Moosajee Khanbhoy; 82 bales cotton, Tricumjee Nemidass; 100 bales cotton, Wallace and Co; 43 bales cotton, Moorarjee Hurry; 51 bales cotton, Heeralall Chimunram; 150 bales cotton, Sabhagchund Goolalchund; 29 bales wool, Mooljee Jetha and Co; 116½ cwts coir yarn, Nanjee Khuttow; 250 bales cotton, Guneshdass Buldewdass.

Zampa s—105 bales cotton Hurjeevun Vussonjee; 100 bales cotton, Davabhoy Cullianjee; 100 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 20 bales cotton and 24 bales wool Ramjee Roychund; 30 bales wool, Mooljee Jetha; 90 bales cotton, Lalljee Ludha.

Monte Moros—133 cwts coir yarn, Nanjee Khuttow; 130 cwts horns, C N Gomes and Co

Spartan s—854 bundles gall, Dayal Dharsey; 24 bales wool, Khamjee Naranjee and Co; 200 bales cotton, Dayabhoy Cullianjee and Co; 49 bales cotton, Tricumjee Nemidass; 100 bales cotton, Wallace and Co; 600 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.

Cella s—233¾ cwts coir yarn, Mooljee Jetha and Co.

Stornoway—200 bags gall and 47 bales hemp, Ruttonsee Mooljee.

Trinacria s—50 bales wool, Khimjee Luckmedass and Co; 177 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 101 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co; 1,000 bags wheat, Ralli Brothers.

Vixen s—35 bales wool, Dewjee Bhanjee and Co; 100 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Glengyle s—232¾ cwts coir yarn, Thakersee Khetsee; 100 cwts horns, Wormerbhoy Chandabhoy; 1 bale skin, Abramonty and Co; 12 cases fishmaws, Peel, Cassels and Co; 107 cases olibanum, Peerbhoy Assur.

FOR TRIESTE.

Lord Ashlington s—100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 100 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co; 210 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 150 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co; 100 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

Kashgar s—361 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 100 bales cotton, H Clason and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Kashgar s—300 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

Geelong s—50 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Assiria s—100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

Geelong s—200 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR BREMERHAVEN.

Walls Castle—120 bales cotton, Greaves Cotton and Co.

Electra—150 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Assiria s—300 bags wheat, Ralli Brothers; 875 bales cotton, Vinay and Co; 100 bales cotton, H Clason and Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Ottawa s—300 bales cotton, Jules Siegfried and Co; 150 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Nio s—6,000 bags linseed, and 6,000 bags rapeseed, Wallace and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Phineas Pendleton—200 bales cotton, Jules Siegfried and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Annie Lorway—75 bags linseed, Wallace and Co.

FOR HULL.

V Schillizzi—600 bags wheat, Stearn Hobart and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Thibet—25 packages red raisins, Kharimbhoy Heerjee; 25 bales cotton waste Dossa Lalljee; 126 bales cotton Sullimun Molladina; 100 bales cotton N J Abram; 26½ chests opium, Buledwda Ramnutton; 2 cases cambay stone, EbramNoordin and Co; 100 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 21 bales twist, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 45 bales twist, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 75 bales cotton, S N Salatee; 2 cases peacock feathers, Bundaly Sewjee.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 10.

Irving, Lieut, Bengal R A, to join, from England.
Norton, Lieut, Bombay R A, to join from England.
Acton, Lieut, Madras R A, to join, from England.
Dann, Surg Major, Bombay Medl Dept, on leave, from Ahmednugger.
Taylor, Lieut, Bengal R A, to join, from England.
Nash, Lieut, Madras R A, to join, from England.
Haines, Lieut, Bengal R A, to join, from England.
French, Capt, Bombay 11th Regt N I, from leave, from England.
King, Qr Mr, Bengal 62nd Regt, to join, from England.
Western, Lieut, Bengal R A, to join, from England.
Thomas, Lieut, Bengal R A, to join, from England.
May, Lieut, Bengal R A, to join, from England.
Hains, Major, Bombay 1st Lancers, from furlough, from Malta.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 11.

Irving, Lieut, Bengal R A, to join, to Seetapore.
Western, Lieut, Bengal R A, to join, to Saugor.
May, Lieut, Bengal R A, to join, to Fyzabad.
Acton, Lieut, Madras R A, to join, to St. Thomas, Mount.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,

Poona, 10th May 1876.

With the approval of Government H E the C-in-C is pleased to direct that No. 1 Company Native Artillery and Guzerat Mountain Train shall in future be designated No 1 Mountain Battery: and No 2 Company Native Artillery and Jacobad Mountain Train No 2 Mountain Battery. The Comg Officers of these Batteries will in future by styled "Commandant."

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointment:—24th Regt N I—Lieut W H Lyster, 2nd Wing Subn 26th Regt N I to officiate as Adgt, vice Lieut Radcliffe appointed to the commissariat.

Surg Major Langley is placed on general duty, Bombay, with effect from the 26th April.

That part of G O C No 257, 29th April, confirming certain acting appointments in the Sappers and Miners is cancelled.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

2nd Foot (1st Battalion)—Capt G A Scott, to England, via Suez Canal, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

3rd Foot (1st Battalion)—Capt W H B Kelly, to England, vi [illegible] date of embarkation, to appear before a [illegible]

[illegible] J M Madden, 1st Wing Subn 16th Regt NI, [illegible]herries, from 1st to 31st May 1876, in extension [illegible] certificate

Army Medic l Dept—Surgn Thomas Holmes, to England, via Suez Canal, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

BY THE HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Government Gazette, May 10.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Maj T H Turner, Bombay S C, is allowed furlough to Europe for eighteen months, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

Capt E S Walcott, General List, Infy, Sub-Asst Commissary Genl, Presidency, is allowed furlough to Europe for eighteen months, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

The undermentioned Warrant Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868:—

Conductor H A Bennett, of the Commissariat Dept.

The services of Col F A E Loch, CB, S C, have been placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of India.

Depy Surgn-Genl H M Connon, MB, Bl Medi Estbt, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Govt of his own Presidency.

Capt F H Gordon, General List, Infantry, 1st Wing Subn, 14th Regt N I, is granted leave to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, for the purpose of appearing before a Medical Board there.

Capt F J Wise, S C, Dist Supt of Police, Kurrachee, is allowed furlough to Europe for one year under Rule 9 of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

In continuation of G O No 331, dated 3rd inst, the undermentioned Officer of the Bombay Army is permitted to retire from the Service, from the date specified, under the provisions of G G O No 22, dated 10th Jan 1876:—

Col E A H Bacon, S C. Ordinary Pension £456-5, Annuity £371-13, date of retirement 8th May 1876 to be paid in England.

Surgn-Maj W A Shepherd, Port Surgn, Aden, is allowed furlough to Europe for one year, on medical certificate, under Rule 14, Clause 1, of the revised Furlough Regulations of 1868.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Lt A W Stiffe, late Indian Navy, having resumed the command of the Indian Govt Steamer Amberwitch on the morning of the 28th March 1876 the following arrangements on board that vessel are sanctioned, with effect from that date:—

Mr E Bishop to revert to 1st Officer, Mr J Martin to revert to 2nd Officer and Mr J Robertson to be Supernumerary (to await passage).

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Revd A G Lewis is appointed to do general duty at the Presidency from the 22nd ultimo until the Reverend F L Sharpin, M A, on furlough.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr Mahdeo Narayen Shirgaonkar, Asst Political Agent in charge Limri, in Kattywar, has been granted privilege leave of absence for one month.

Col Sir W Merewether, K C S I and C B Comr in Sind, was absent on duty at Bombay from the fornoon of the 3rd to the forenoon of the 17th ultimo.

H E the Govr in Council has been pleased to appoint Col T Nuttall, Bom S C, to act as Political Supt of Upper Sind until further orders.

Messrs J H Grant and C E Frost respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of Collr and Political Agent, Sholapur, on the 1st inst, before office hours.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Lt W P Kennedy to act as Cant Mag at Aden during the absence of Lt Sealy, or until further orders.

Mr G Druitt to act as Asst Judge and Sessions Judge at Satara until further orders.

Rao Sah b Dhondo Janardan Karmakar to be substantive pro tem second class, third grade, Subordinate Judge at Murbad, in the Tanna Dist.

Rao Saheb Gopal Vinayak Bhanap, B A, L L B, to be substantive pro tem second class, third grade, Subordinate Judge at Gadag in the Dharwar Dist.

Khan Saheb Meherjibhai Kuvurji Tarapurawala to the substantive pro tem second class, third grade, Subordinate Judge at Tasgaon, in the Satara Dist.

Mr Vinayak Janardan Ganu and Rao Sahib Vasudew Nilkant Bhadkhamkar respectively delivered over and received charge of the second class, second grade, Subordinate Judge's Court at Malwan, in the Ratnagiri District, on the 12th April 1876 before office hours.

Rao Saheb Wassudeo Nilkant delivered over charge of the second class, third grade, Subordinate Judge's Court at Tasgaon, in the Satara Dist, on third April 1876, after office hour.

Surgn-Maj T G Hewlett and Mr T Blaney respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Coroner of Bombay on the 8th inst, before office hours.

Mr Tirmalrao Shehgirrao to act as Public Prosecutor in the Belgaum Collectorate during the absence of Mr Syfudin, or until further orders.

Mr Huchrao Achut to act as Public Prosecutor in the same Collectorate for the cases against Vittalrao Ramchandra committed for trial to the Sessions Court during the May Sessions.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Major E Trevor, Depy Collr, Sind, is allowed subsidiary leave for thirty days commencing from the 1st inst.

The sick leave for one year granted to Mr R E H Light, Asst Supt, Revenue Survey, in charge Phot zincographic Office, Poona under Notification dated 20th April 1875, page 399, is commuted into two years' furlough, under Sec 10 (a) of the Civil Leave Code, Second Edition.

Rao Bahadur Narayen Ganesh Sathe to act as Native Asst to the Revenue Comr, Southern Division, during the absence of Rao Bahadur Narayen Bhikajee, transferred to the Political Dept.

Rao Bahadur Yeshwant Moreshwur, Actg Huzur Depy Collr at Satara, on being relieved by Mr. C W Richardson, to act as Dist Depy Collr at Tanna during Rao Bahadur Narayen Ganesh Sathe's absence or until further orders.

Maj C F Boulton, Depy Collr in Sind was allowed subsidiary leave from 29th March to 4th April 1876, both days inclusive.

Mr W E Waite, Asst Supt, Guzerat Revenue Survey, is promoted the second grade of Asst Supt, with effect from the 4th April 1876.

M C G Blathwayt acted as Collector and Mag of Ahmednagar from 17th March to 23rd April 1876, both days inclusive.

Mr W W Loch acted at First Asst Collr and Mag, Ahmednagar, from 17th to 31st March 1876, both days inclusive.

Mr Shankar Pandurang Pandit, Actg Dist Depy Collr of Kaira, is allowed privilege leave of absence for two months from 1st inst

Mr Darasha Dosabhai is appointed to act as Dist Depy Collr, of Kaira during the absence of Mr Shankar Pandurang Pandit, or until further orders.

Mr T B Fry, Asst Conservator of Forests, third grade, is promoted to the second grade, with effect from 12th ultimo.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr W Lee-Warner, CS Private Sec to H E the Govr, is granted three months' privilege leave from the 22nd inst.

Surgn G W R Hay to act as Port Surgn at Aden during the absence of Dr Shepherd, or until further orders.

Capt C Wodehouse, Actg First Asst Political Agent, Kattywar is appointed to act as private Secy to H E the Govr during the absence of Mr W Lee-Warner on privilege leave, or until further orders.

Surgn G W R Hay and Asst Surgn Kaikhosru Barjorji Cooper repectively delivered over and received charge of the Civil Hospital at Aden on the 19th April 1876, before office hours.

Civil Surgn at Aden during the absence of [illegible] further orders

Asst Surgn M Pereira is promoted from the third to the second grade, with effect from the 26th Dec 1876.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

R T Orpen, R E Asst Engr, second grade, has passed the Departmental Examination laid down in para 12, Chapter I, of the P W Code.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr W Wordsworth, Principal, Elphinstone College, has been allowed subsidiary leave for the 23rd March last.

Mr Ramchandra Venayek Bhanap, Depy Educational Inspr, Kanara, has been allowed three months' privilege leave, with effect from the 5th ultimo.

Mr E Giles and Dr J G Buhler respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of the Educational Inspr, N D, on the 29th April, after office hours.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE REVENUE AND POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

Mr. C H. Jopp delivered over and Mr. J. A. Baines received charge of the office of Cant Mag Deolali and Railway Mag Thul Ghat, in the afternoon of the 22nd April 1876.

Mr. C. H. Jopp delivered over and Mr. J. A. Baines received charge of the office of Supernumerary Asst Collr Nasik, in the afternoon of the 25th ultimo.

Mr. A. O. Boevey delivered over and Mr. E. C. K. Ollivant received charge of the office of the Second Asst Collr of Surat on 10th April 1876, after office hours.

Messrs J H Grant and C E Frost respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of Collr and Mag, Sholapur, on the 1st inst, in the forenoon.

Mr G Druitt received charge of the Office of Second Asst Collr Ahmedanagar, from Mr. C. Blathwayt on the 1st in the forenoon.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Adjutant General's Office, Simla, 4th May 1876.)

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointments:—Capt C A Carthew, 1st Sqdn Subn 16th Bl Cavy, to officiate as Depy Asst Qrmr Genl, as a temporary arrangement, vice Capt J M Trotter, Depy Asst Qrmr Genl, granted furlough to Europe on private affairs by G G O No 397 of 1876.

11th (Prince of Wales' Own) Bengal Lancers—Lt H T G Burne, 63rd Foot, a candidate for the S C to be 2nd Sqdn Subn on probation, vice Heath—dated 26th April 1876.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Oudh Division Order, dated the 17th April 1876, appointing, Capt H S Higginson, R.A, to be Aide de-Camp (Provisionally) to Maj Genl C T Chamberlain, c s i, Comdg the Oudh Division subject to his passing the required examination.

Rohilcund District Ord r, dated the 24th April 1876, directing Passed Hospital Apprentic G J Harris, attached to the detachment 2 1st Foot, at Ranikhet, to officiate as Asst Apothy from the 8th March 1876

Bareilly Brigade Order, dated the 26th April 1876, appointing Lt and Adjt Sir C H Leslie, Bart, 37th N I, to officiate as Station Staff Officer, in addition to his other duties, during the absence of Maj J E S Robertson, Bgde Maj, on inspection duty with the Bgdr Genl Comdg.

11th Hussars—Regtl Order, dated the 22nd April 1876, appointing the following Committee of Paymastership, vice Paymaster (Maj) J A Dye, proceeding to England on sick leave:—Capt and Brevet Maj R J Somers, President.

Lts J D H Stewart and C V Verelst Members.

Capt and Brevet Major R J Somers to act as Paymaster, on the responsibility of the Committee.

40th Foot—Regtl Order, dated the 10th April 1876, appointing Lt W L Mansel to officiate as Adjt with effect from the 15th idem, vice Lt and Adjt J Brougham, proceeding on leave

72nd Foot—Regimental Order, dated the 15th April 1876, appointing Lt F W Holland to act as Adjt, vice Lt and Adjt T A Barstow, proceeded on leave.

13th Bengal Lancers—Regt Order, dated the 15th April 1876 appointing Lt R F Trotter, Offg 1st Sqdn Subn, to officiate as 3rd Sqdn Officer in addition to his other duties, vice Lt J F Carthew, proceeded on general cave.

2nd Native Infantry—Regtl Order, dated the 18th April 1876, appointing Lt S C F Peile, Offg 2nd Wing Subn, on probation, to officiate as Qr Mr, in addition to his other duties, vice Lt C W Monypenny, proceeding on furlough.

13th Native Infantry—Regtl Order, dated the 19th April 1876, making the following appointments, vice Lt Col R S Mosely, 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, appointed officiating Comdt of the 16th N I:—

Capt G H Stevens, 1st Wing Subn and Offg Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Command, in addition to his duties as 1st Wing Subn.

Capt W M Meacham, Adjt, to officiate as Wing Officer, in addition to his other duties.

16th Native Infantry—Regtl Order, dated the 18th April 1876, appointing Lt Col F B Forter, 2nd in Command Wing Officer, to officiate as Comdt, in addition to his other duties, vice Lt Col G A Brown, proceeded to join his appointment as Comdt of the 28th N I.

35th Native Infantry—Regtl Order, dated the 13th April 1876, making the following appointments, consequent on the departure of Lt Col G C Rowcroft 2nd in Comd and Wing Officer to join his appointment as Offg Comdt of the 27th N I Offg:—

Capt F W Nicolay, Adjt and Offg Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Comd.

Lt R T Hawkes, Qr mr, to officiate as Wing Officer, in addition to his other duties.

Lt R C S Macausland, Offg 2nd Wing Subn, on probation, to officiate as Adjt, in addition to his other duties.

45th Native Infantry—Regtl Order, dated the 20th April 1876, making the following appointments, vice Maj F M Armstrong, 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, proceeded on leave preparatory to furlough:—

Capt A D C Inglis, Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Command.

Capt T F Stillwell, Offg 1st Wing Subn and Offg Qr Mr, to officiate as Wing Officer, in addition to his other duties

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Divisional Staff—Maj A Schmind, (109th Foot,) (Asst Adjt Genl,) Oudh Division, to Bombay, for thirty days, to appear before a medical board

10th Hussars—Paymaster J A Dyer, to Bombay, for thirty days from date of availing himself of it, to appear before a medical board.

18th Hussars—Vety Surgn F Garratt, to England, per troopship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Royal Artillery—Maj A C Davidson, [E Batty 20th Bgde.] to England, per troopship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board

Capt W H Wright, [D Batty 19th Bgde,] to England, per troopship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Lt W B Fletcher, (G Battery 20th Bgde, (to England, per troopship, from the date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

2-9th Foot—Capt R E Huxham, to England, from the date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

34th Foot—Lt and Local Capt W Watson, Instructor of Musketry, to England, from date date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

25th Foot—Lt Col C Blewitt, to England, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

73rd Foot—Lt R Mitford, to England from date of quitting regiment until date of publication of retirement from the service

Staff Corps—Col C Moxon, (doing duty at Jubbulpore) to Bombay, for fifteen days from date of availing himself of it preparatory to furlough to Europe, on private affairs.

Capt J G Kelly (1st Wing Subn 33rd N I,) to Mussoorie, from the 20th April to the 15th Oct, on private affairs, under Rule 10 of the Furlough Regulations of 1875. The first two months will be on full staff pay under Clause III. of the subsidiary rules.

[This cancels the leave granted by G O C of the 19th April, p 182.]

General List, Cavalry—Capt G W Willock, [3rd Sqdn Officer 3rd Bl Cavy] to Naini Tal, for six months from date of availing himself of it, on medical certificate.

General List, Infantry—Capt F H B Marsh, [Supt of Native Army Schools,] to the port of embarkation, for thirty days from date of availing himself of it, preparatory to furlough to Europe, on private affairs.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After packet.
United Kingdom	May 15	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 12	11 A.M.	6 P.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.	,, 12	11 A.M.	1-30 P.M.
China	,, 15	3 P.M.	No after.
Australia	,, 27	8 P.M.	packet.
Mauritius and Reunion	,, 15	3-30 P.M.	4 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c	June 2	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

As the Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every *Monday* soon after 7 P.M., the following are the hours for closing Mails:—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 3 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 2 P.M.

Registered Letters, if fully pre paid together with an extra fee of 2 annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 2 and 4 P.M.

Late letters, if fully pre-paid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 5-30 to 6-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland Covers at the several Branch Post Offices is 3-30 P.M., and registered at 1 P.M.

Fully pre-paid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 P.M., and up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of 8 annas. All others will be refused.

The Overland Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as under:—

Monday .... 7 P.M. May 15 | Monday .... 7 P.M. May 22
,, ... ,, 29

MR. E. M. WALTON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
12, RAMPART ROW.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

HARRISON—April 17th, at Guernsey, the wife of Walter G. Harrison, Bombay Revenue Survey, of a son.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

McCONAGHY—BIRDWOOD—May 3rd, at Surat, by the Rev. W. Ffennell, W. McConaghy, M.D., Surgeon, Bombay Medical Service, to Mary, third daughter of Major-General C. Birdwood, late Bombay Army.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

DE GARNIER—May 2nd, at Calcutta, the wife of F. J. N. de Garnier, of a daughter.

DEATH.

VENKATARAMIAH—May 7th, at his residence, at Sain Thome, the Rev. A. Venkataramiah, Missionary of the Free Church of Scotland.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, MAY 12, 1876.

WE publish to-day the correspondence between the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce and the Government of India relative to the recent action of the Secretary of State in suspending the usual bi-monthly drawings on the Indian Treasuries. It is remarkable, as showing the similarity of the effects produced by this stoppage of the usual channel for remittances, that the Chambers of Commerce in Calcutta and Bombay were engaged at the same time in making nearly the same remonstrances to Government. The apparent want of decision on the part of the Secretary of State in suspending the usual fortnightly drawings and then renewing them again, without giving any intimation of the course intended to be followed in the future, has necessarily disconcerted the arrangements that mercantile men would otherwise have made; for the drawings of the Secretary of State on the Indian Treasuries are so large and have hitherto been so regularly made that no merchant or banker could safely ignore them, and the money markets at Calcutta and Bombay have consequently been very seriously disturbed. The remonstrance made by the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce has produced [illegible] India, only three days elapsing between the despatch of the Chamber's letter and the receipt of its reply, but no definite course has been announced for the future action of the Secretary of State; on the contrary, the Chamber is informed that "Her Majesty's Secretary of State "for India in Council does not think it convenient "to announce to the public his financial arrange"ments in respect of the future, more definitely "than he has recently done." The question, therefore, remains pretty much the same as before; nor can any one reasonably complain, for the Secretary of State should have as much right to be free in the choice of time when to draw his bills as an ordinary merchant. The resumption of the usual drawings on the Indian Treasuries has, however, produced a beneficial effect, and the remonstrances that the Chambers of Commerce of the two principal commercial cities of India have made will most probably induce the Secretary of State to consult in future the interests of commerce, and to prevent as far as possible a recurrence of the serious disturbance of the money markets which he has recently caused.

THE travellers who followed in the wake of the Prince of Wales through India are now beginning to arrive in England, and as a matter of course they are assuming before their friends the character of judges of India—politically, physically, and socially. The result will be the publication of a vast number of crude theories, superficial observations, and impracticable panacea for all the ills that afflict this Empire. Professor Monier Williams is not the least intelligent of these travellers, and although his views upon India were partly displayed before the wondering mental gaze of the wise men of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, a few months ago, yet we have read his comprehensive letter to the *Times* in the hope of being rewarded by the discovery of something new. We think that he has modified his enthusiasm about India and the Indians since his return to England. In Bombay he so startled people by his impulsive questions as to where on earth virtue, filial piety, intelligence, and several other excellences, could be found flourishing more healthily or plentifully than they do in India, that it was very naturally asked what he wanted in trying to found an institute at Oxford for the improvement of young Indians, since obviously the most reasonable thing he could do was to found a College in India for the improvement of young Englishmen. The Professor still has a very high opinion of the patience, docility, servility, philomathy, intelligence, courtesy, and domestic virtue of the natives of India; but he has abandoned his triumphant interrogations about the superiority of India's moral charms to those of every other country. It seems to us quite probable than when he has had a little more "gamana, gamana," and has a little less interest in exaggerating the virtues of this country, he will be able to take a commonsense view of the true, character of India and its inhabitants. As it is, his latest lecture on his impressions of India contains much that should make the people of England think about India, for in several parts of it he has managed to touch several of the great social and political facts which have puzzled and are still puzzling Englishmen in this country. He has especially dwelt upon the fact that the natives of India seem, as a rule, to prefer misgovernment under their own people to good government under the ægis of England. In his tour throughout India, the Professor must necessarily have encountered many of his countrymen who were honestly anxious to do all they could for India, for the sake of the *prestige* of the British Government, as well as for the sake of the natives, but who were met at the very threshold of their good intentions by almost insurmountable difficulties. They felt that they could not conquer the absence of sympathy that exists between Englishmen and natives; nor the insincerity of the natives, who listened with all the courtesy which Professor Williams so much admires, but who somehow never got further than smooth promises and fine words; nor the latent suspicion of the motives of Englishmen in India which exists very generally among the natives notwithstanding the exertions of Englishmen to win their confidence. It is of course natural that the conquered race should always feel a certain amount of restraint in the presence of their conquerors, and be possessed of a vague idea that they would be better off under rulers of their own kind than they are under the British Government. Argument cannot eradicate these sentiments, and they must be taken into consideration by every man who sets himself to discover the problem how Englishmen and natives can be drawn together into one circle and made members of one happy family. There are many Englishmen unacquainted with the country who, after a conversation with some educated natives, arrive at the conclusion that all the people of India love our rule; but such an impression is erroneous, and Professor Williams is right when he says so. Under irregular native Governments, fortunes could be made by individuals in a way that is now impossible under the staid and formal rule of the British Government. Bapoo, the agriculturist, as he trudges through the baked lumps of earth, pushing his rude wooden plough before him, thinks of the stories told in his village about another Bapoo who in the good old days was accidentally seen by a great chief, who was so much struck by his appearance that forthwith he was known as Bapoojee, the Dewan, instead of poor Bapoo, the tiller. Rama, the barber, as he shaves the head of a niggardly Brahmin or soaps the stubbly countenance of a miserable sweetmeat seller, sighs as he recals how Rama, another barber, once shaved a Prince, who took him into his Palace, where he ultimately became such a favourite that he married the Prince's sister. There can be no doubt that the old days of intrigue, when a man of low birth might become a Prime Minister through some accident, such as helping a Prince in his amours, possesses a certain charm in the eyes of the millions of Bapoos and Ramas who are scattered throughout the country. These men may be lectured by Collectors and Revenue Officers about the superiority of the British Government to every other Government on earth, and may offer an eager acquiescence in every circumstance in the lecture—in fact, they may even appear to feel offended at their orthodoxy on the subject being doubted; but when the happy and satisfied Collector or Revenue Officer has gone, they sigh, think of the glorious pickings that chance may throw in the way of a man in such a place as Baroda, where ere now blackguards have been made Private Secretaries to the Gaekwar simply for their excellence as panders; and altogether they assume a discontented frame of mind, proving once more that—

> The man convinced against his will
> Is of the same opinion still.

Such feelings as these the British Government cannot contend against. It is best to leave them alone.

We may pass over Professor Williams' estimation of the character of the inhabitants of India and his opinions about their origin, as his views on these subjects are not original, dwelling as they do to a considerable extent upon the usual themes of Aryan brothers, Turanian cousins, and Semitic uncles. Nor need we refer to his condensed descriptions of the religions of the four great sects of people who inhabit India—Brahmins, Buddhists, Mahomedans, and Christians—unless we desire to point out that the learned gentleman seems to desire to draw a distinction between Mahomedans and Mussulmans. At Lahore and Delhi he saw relics of Mahomet preserved as sacred objects, including a hair of his head, and Professor Williams seems to think that the people who pay homage to the personal relics of Mahomet should be called Mahomedans, and the Mahomedans who do not Mussulmans—a distinction which does not strike us as being a very brilliant one, considering that Mahomet is generally considered to have been the founder of all the Mahomedanism or Mussulmanism that exists. As to his opinions upon education in India, it may be news to many people to learn that the educated classes look with contempt upon idolatry, and that a "com"plete disintegration of ancient faiths is in pro"gress in the upper strata of society." We do not think that the Professor is right in either of these important conclusions. The upper [illegible] followed by their forefathers, and the disintegration alluded to is nothing more than a bubble upon the ocean. The Brahmo-Somaj has gained a number of adherents, who are already quarrelling among themselves, while many are reverting to the practice of the outward forms of their old faith; but to speak of the religious movement stimulated by Baboo Keshub Chunder Sen as "a complete disintegration of ancient faiths" is an abuse of language, the Brahmo-Somaj Theists being almost an infinitesimal part of the vast population of India. We are sorry to record our conviction that the Professor is wrong and misleading upon this point, because there are thousands of well-intentioned and admirable people in England who have a pre-conviction that the ancient faiths of India are disintegrating rapidly under the influence of Christianity, and who will be bitterly disappointed if they trust to the Professor as a guide upon their pet subject. It seems to us that the religions of India are as strong to-day as they were thousands of years ago. They have not broken down before Christianity; nor have they presented any symptom of breaking down. Our missionaries are no doubt working conscientiously and laboriously over the face of India; but the few conversions which they are said to make annually, and which, to say the least, are very doubtful cases, cannot honestly be said to make any appreciable difference upon the ocean of idolatry and superstition which overwhelms the land. The most important religious movement that has taken place in India of late years is the system of Theism which is supposed to be worshipped in the various Somajs that are sprinkled throughout India; but even Professor Williams himself admits that this sect is torn by internal conflicts. No "sooner," says he, "is a Somaj formed than "as, is usual in India, it splits up into sub-divi"sions, some founding their Theism on the Veda, "others partially appealing to it, and others "rejecting it altogether. Even great leaders "like Keshub Chunder Sen are unable to unite "all Indian Theists into one body." There is another feature about this so-called disintegrating force of Theism which deserves to be noticed. The Theistic movement has only appeared in the large cities of India, among a class of wholly educated or semi-educated men. So far as we are aware, it has not touched even the fringe of the millions who live apart from the great cities, and who must be sensibly affected before anything can justly be said about "disintegration" taking place among the ancient faiths of India. Professor Williams, to do him justice, does not express himself enthusiastically about the progress of Christianity in India. He says that "real conversions" are certainly uncommon, and in his opinion they will not be more common "until our religion is presented to the "Hindoos in that more simple Oriental form "which originally belonged to it on its first "foundation in Jerusalem." What the Professor's exact meaning is we do not understand; and his allusions to the simple "Oriental forms" that prevailed at one time in Jerusalem are made still more dark by his expression of opinion that "a certain amount of caste feeling might "be tolerated among Indian converts." We should say that the simplest forms of Christianity for which he longs would not admit religious distinctions in favour of one class of men to the detriment of another; and if caste distinctions were permitted to be preserved among Christian converts, we should soon see the "pride that apes humility" added to their other doubtful peculiarities. We could make some remarks upon the remaining important parts of Professor Williams' letter—those, for instance, in which he dwells upon the religious usages of the country, our administration of the country (which, he admits to be too excellent to leave room for the complaints of agitators of the Dadabhai Naoroji class), our connection with the Native States, our education of the people, the sullen deep-seated opposition of the natives towards our rule; but these we may take another opportunity of referring to. We have said enough at present to show that he has fallen into some of the mistakes made by most men who rush through India and then seek to concentrate theories from general observations, while at the same time he has said a great many things which are acknowledged to be true by all who have [illegible] the relations of Englishmen with the [illegible]

ENGLISH COMMERCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 21ST APRIL.

WE have surmounted the Easter holidays without any new and striking events occurring, but the outlook is the reverse of cheering. Losses on all sides, from defaulting States, from bad markets, from ignorant, dishonest and incompetent workmen, from foreign competition, and other causes too numerous to mention. I never remember a time of such universal complaint. Money is cheap. The Bank rate is nominally 2 per cent., but in the open market bills are sought after at 1¼. Now as the cheapness of money is not owing to its plentifulness, it is a very bad sign, for it simply means that trade is very much below the level which would allow the ordinary accumulated capital to be employed. Even the Stock Exchange which has furnished many bankers with ample employment for their money during the last two years when trade was being slowly contracted, now fails as a resource, for the discredited securities not only limit the amount of business as they are universally avoided, but the distrust the long discussions on the point have excited among investors has affected other stocks with which there is nothing the matter, and the volume of business is thus exposed to a double process of diminution. If there were any reasonable chance that investors would soon buy, say, English railway stocks, at their present figure, speculators would buy freely, carrying over their amounts from account to account on borrowed money, and this would give the banks lucrative and on the whole very safe occupation for much of their loose funds. But investors fight shy of the market under present circumstances, and so speculators instead of buying sell, which in its turn aggravates the mischief by still further reducing the market values of all stocks, sound and unsound, and increasing the distrust while increasing the losses to investors. We are thus treading a very vicious circle indeed, and it is most difficult to foresee the end. The customary style of talk, that the mischief must go on until all the bad business is weeded out is only delusive, for it is impossible to put any limit to the word "bad" in this connection. The worst of the excessive distrust now prevalent, fomented as it has been and still is by the insidious articles in most of the papers, is that business which was otherwise good enough becomes bad by the shock given to credit. Egypt, for instance, has been literally written into insolvency by the English papers, reflecting in this view only too well the sentiments and apparently the designs of English politicians. So obvious is this that the Paris *Moniteur*, a few days ago, alluded to the notorious fact as a reason why France should bestir herself more actively in aid of Egypt which it was not her interest to see ruined. But then what has happened to Egypt may happen to any other country, and who can possibly undertake to say how far it will extend. There is Hungary, for instance, which, like Egypt, has a considerable amount of floating debt to be converted into a funded loan. The issue of this loan has been postponed because of the general distrust, but the longer it is put off the larger it must be, and if the public will not have it, as is pretty certain here at least, what is to be done? The suspense has already caused Hungarian stocks to sink so low that they are almost at the level of those of Turkey and Egypt before their respective collapses, so that, what with political complications from the Eastern Question and the distrust on all the Bourses, an investor might reasonably fear that Hungary was going the way of Egypt. These anticipations tend to fulfil themselves; so there is always a chance of an entirely new area of loss and ruin being opened out. And if Hungary, why not Italy, why not Austria, why not Portugal. The securities of the Argentine Republic have fallen to discredit point; those of Brazil will follow next. There are just three sources whence permanent relief and recovery can accrue. Peace; a punctual payment of dividends by all States that now pay anything; and next a total cessation of public discussion as to the solvency of this or that country. One at least of these desirable objects, peace, may be secured very soon; the others are a matter of time, care and patience. Such, however, is one of our present difficulties and, added to declining trade, they quite account for money being a drug, and also for the simultaneous complaints that every body is losing it.

The industrial anarchy into which we have drifted has just led to a very remarkable result. We are becoming dependent upon foreigners with a vengeance, and appealing from the tyranny of our artisans to the good offices of those of nearly all other nationalities. In one of my earliest letters I remember advising the export from India of certain products, such, for instance, as substitutes for exports—grass and the constituents of the paper manufacture, and also of hay in seasons of drought, as happened in 1868—products which ordinarily are never thought of, but for which now and then exceptionally favourble openings might occur. I daresay the advice ended in nothing, and indeed it is not easy to make such counsel take a practical shape, but I am desirous of showing how little the most apparently out of the way opportunities for introducing novel products into England should be neglected. Hay from India to England is not worse than coals from Belgium to Newcastle; but what do you think of common bricks from Japan to London, bricks imported at a profit, eagerly bought, and the purchase followed up by orders for several more cargoes? This nevertheless is the fact. For years our metropolitan building trade has been a slave to two despotisms; the exactions of its own workmen, and the tyranny of the brick-makers. These latter are wholly controlled by Trade Unions, which in a country where brick clay is boundless, have so hedged round the business by restrictions against machinery and every sort of improvement that bricks have steadily risen in price and have lately become unattainable. A fortnight ago there was a chance of the building operations in the metropolis coming literally to a stand for want of bricks, and yet a maker in Lancashire who had sought to introduce improved methods of augmenting the supply would probably have been murdered, or at least his hands would all have left work, and prevented others from taking their places, and his bricks would have been destroyed by nocturnal attacks. A lesson as to the real meaning of Trades Unionism would soon have been taught to our London artisans, and it is perhaps a pity that the wholesome spectacle of their own means of occupation being cut off by the action of Trades Unionism in the hands of their provincial brethren has not been presented to them. However, an entire stoppage of metropolitan building has been for the moment averted, and your readers will be astonished to learn that this happened through the opportune arrival of the cargo of bricks from Japan! Such nevertheless is the case. One of the young Japanese, who have at various times come over here to be educated, had seen the adaptability of Japanese bricks to English purposes, and had a sample cargo brought over. It arrived at the crisis of the dispute with the brick-makers; the whole lot was at once bought by a firm of metropolitan builders and orders telegraphed out for several more cargoes, which it seems fully to be expected will leave an ample profit to the importer. After this, what next? But there is still more behind. Owing to the exactions of our joiners and carpenters a trade was some time ago commenced in wooden frameworks of houses, shutters, doors, window sashes, and such things from Norway, Belgium and other parts of the Continent, and this business is fast assuming large proportions. At our present rate of progress we shall soon be independent of certain trades and handicrafts here, and when we have got glass from France we shall be able to build a house without the intervention of English artisans at all. There is thus the embryo of considerable events in the importation of Japanese bricks. But I have called attention to it mainly to show how multifarious are the modes by which the wants of our market may be studied. We want a great deal more than cotton, or sugar or rice; and where cheap labour abounds with skill, sobriety and docility on the part of the workman, as is the case in the East, there is hardly anything we use or consume that we might not get from that quarter, now that freights are so low, and ships almost going a-begging.

At the meeting of the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China, on Tuesday last, Mr. G. G. Nicol, the Chairman, made some sensible remarks on the subject of Indian trade as connected with the exchanges. He pointed out that the depreciation of silver was not, as many people supposed, the cause of the low exchange, but the effect. The cause was simply that the balance of trade was adverse to India, and he hoped the Committee of the House of Commons now sitting on the question of silver would investigate that part of the question. One cause of the disturbed balance of trade was the excessive export to India from England under the lavish abuse of credit which had grown up; and another was the heavy falling off in value of Indian and Chinese produce during the last few years. He thought that by the natural progress of reaction an improvement would occur, though perhaps slowly. The reckless abuse of credit in Lancashire was now at an end, and trade was getting into sound and respectable channels where the requirements of India were not likely to be exceeded as they had been, while as regarded imports from India the same causes which [illegible] exports would [illegible] England. The [illegible] were a serious disturbing cause, as these now amounted to £16,000,000 a year, and he thought the Government should apply themselves earnestly to opening up the resources of the country for more than they had hitherto done He saw no reason why the facilities for the transport of produce to the ports should not be increased, and more encouragement given to private enterprise. As for the production of silver, Mr. Nicol thought the public had been unnecessarily "scared," and he believed the demonetisation of coin in Germany would extend over so long a period that the mischief would be greatly lessened. The idea of a gold currency in India he dismissed as visionary and impracticable, and he asked where the gold was to come from. Thus far Mr. Nicol. The increased export of produce from India is a favourite idea and an obvious solution, but unfortunately there is a difficulty in making it pay. The drawback to any increase is that the market prices are not encouraging, and the question is, how are they to be raised? Cotton, for instance, will not rise in price merely to establish a favourite theory, and that very contraction of the manufacturing industry of Lancashire, which Mr. Nicol wants and which must follow a reduction of exports hence is unfavourable to the maintenance even of present prices. Silk, I fear, does not offer a much better prospect, nor indigo, nor seeds. Rice may, but that is comparatively unimportant as an article of import here, and even if we take cereals, and throw in new products as far fetched as bricks, the development of such a trade would require much time and management. I observe one of your correspondents alludes to the increasing value of "cat's eyes" as a proof of the latent riches of India and how much is still to be got from her, which is probably quite the truth; but we cannot redress the balance of trade by cat's eyes; that is obvious enough.

The Oriental Bank meeting was held yesterday, when the report was adopted, and a dividend equal to 11 per cent. for the year was declared, leaving £9,070 to be carried forward. The net profits amounted to £174,070. The Chairman, Mr. Arbuthnot, lamented like his brother Chairmen, the bad state of trade and the depression in the exchanges, but objected altogether to making up the dividend to 12 per cent. from the reserve as Dr. Thom, of Overend-Gurney celebrity, wanted. He said that the depreciation in the value of the rupee paper in India which they held was more than equal to the deficency in the dividend. As illustrations of the depressed state of trade he mentioned that the bills of exchange in circulation not bearing interest were in the present accounts not more than £6,974,000 against £9,000,000 only a year ago, and the balances due from other banks were now but £885,000 against £1,850,000 a year ago. The bank had also suffered by the failure of houses which had succumbed owing to the bad state of affairs generally. Great regret was expressed at the death of Mr. Stuart, the late Chief Manager, and it was announced that a special meeting would be called to consider a resolution placing £5,000 at the disposal of the Court for the benefit of his widow and children.

THE IMPROVEMENTS EFFECTED ON THE TERRIBLE CARNAC BUNDER NUISANCE.

THE disposal of the sewage of a large town is not a particularly nice question for public discussion; but, as nearly affecting the health and life of the inhabitants, it is a subject that cannot be overlooked. This question in Bombay has long been of a vexed nature, and numerous schemes and proposals have been at intervals brought forward for overcoming the difficulties that presented themselves. None of them, however, offered any prospect of immediate and permanent improvement, and in the meantime, while they were being considered and discussed, a very unpleasant and obnoxious, if not actually dangerous, nuisance, was permitted to continue in existence. The nuisance referred to was that at the Carnac Bunder night-soil depôt, which became so notorious that a general outcry was raised against it throughout the town. At length Mr. Ravenscroft, then acting Municipal Commissioner of Bombay, conceived a plan for the mitigation, if not the total abolition, of this nuisance, which he proposed to put into execution pending the adoption of an improved system for the general sewerage of the town.

The depôt originally consisted of two tanks, each 51 ft. long by 11 ft. wide, and 8 ft. deep, placed side by side. These tanks were excavated in the ground and domed over, the roof forming a second floor, with half a dozen shafts, through which the night-soil carts discharged their contents into the tanks below. When the carts were emptied they were flushed and cleaned with fresh or Vehar water, which was also run into the tanks. The object of the tanks was to collect the refuse previous to its being discharged into the harbour, to be washed away by the tide. They were situated some distance from the shore, and the discharge pipe communicating with the outlet at the Carnac Bunder was 3,500 ft. long. The level at which it discharged into the harbour was 82·00 Town Hall datum, [illegible] about 3 ft. above mean sea level; and the level of the floor of the tanks was 90·00 Town Hall datum. Accordingly the gradient of the pipe was only about one foot fall in 430 ft. The intention, when the tanks were constructed, was that the valves regulating the discharge should be opened only during the hours immediately following the commencement of the ebb tide, it being calculated that the contents of the tanks would be floated out to sea before the turn. It was found, however, owing to the great quantity of night-soil collected, (150 tons daily,) and owing to the pipe becoming choked in consequence of the sluggish rate of discharge, that this was impracticable, if the refuse was allowed to flow merely by its own gravity. It was at last found necessary, in order to keep the tanks clear, to have the valves open almost continually. This, of course, was an intolerable nuisance, the discharge continuing at all states of the tide, and the refuse being washed up and down the harbour, instead of being carried away. Persons who had business in the neighbourhood of the Carnac Bunder, and on the upper part of the harbour, had to work day after day in an abominably foul atmosphere, and complaints, both loud and deep, were heard on all sides. Mr. Ravenscroft's plan was to alter and improve the arrangements so that the whole contents of the tanks could be discharged within a short time after the commencement of the ebb tide. Thus the nuisance at the Bunder would continue for only a comparatively limited space, and the whole of the refuse would be at once scattered and dispersed at sea. Two means were proposed to this end, viz:—to raise the tanks, and to employ pumps, and it was decided to adopt the latter plan. Accordingly, there have been erected a 25 nominal horse-power engine, with 18" cylinder, and double-acting 15" pumps, 3ft. stroke, and working up to 360 ft. per minute, which pump the night-soil from the tanks, and at the same time pump salt water into them, for purposes of dilution. The engine is worked by two Howard's patent safety boilers, fed by means of a small donkey-engine, with fresh Vehar water from a tank sufficiently large to contain three or four days' supply. This tank is totally unconnected with the main, so as to preclude any possibility of the water supply to the town becoming tainted. There is always a quantity of salt water kept in the tanks, and the night-soil carts are flushed now with salt water instead of fresh, for which purpose another 4 horse power donkey engine is employed. This engine is worked in pumping when the large pumps are not going.

The result of these arrangements is that, commencing shortly after the turn of the ebb tide, the whole contents of the tanks are discharged in from 30 to 40 minutes, leaving upwards of five hours for it to be carried straight out to sea before the return flow of the tide sets in. The amount of night-soil and sea water thus discharged from the tanks per tide averages from 350 to 400 tons. The sea water is stored in a large tank, holding upwards of 20,000 gallons, and into which it is pumped from the Carnac basin at the rate of 15,000 to 18,000 gallons per hour. To prevent any great nuisance arising from the depôt, a ventilating shaft has been constructed from the tanks and connected with the furnace chimney, so as to carry the foul air from the tanks into the chimney and so destroy its vitiating influences. The new machinery has now been in operation for two or three weeks, under the direction of Mr. Geo. Macdonald, Superintendent of the Municipal Workshops; and Mr. Walton, the Executive Engineer, and Dr. Weir, the Health Officer, in a recent report to the Town Council, stated that its working was perfectly satisfactory, the nuisance being almost entirely removed.

Besides the abatement, and almost total abolition of the abominable nuisance which formerly existed, a great saving has been effected of Vehar water, which, considering our present limited supply of that valuable article, is a matter of great importance. The estimated quantity of fresh water saved to the town by the use of salt water for flushing the tanks, washing the carts, &c., is 67,200 gallons per diem.

The cost of the improvements, as sanctioned by the Corporation, was Rs. 45,000, b[illegible] amount actually expended has been a li[illegible] excess of that figure; and the annual c[illegible] maintenance is calculated to be Rs. 10,330.

From the proceedings at the Town C[illegible] meeting on Tuesday, we learn that the [illegible] cating machine, which has been designed b[illegible] Blaney, and which is to be tried as an e[illegible] ment, with a view to its superceding the p[illegible] mode of disposing of the night soil collect[illegible] the town, [illegible] shortly be [illegible] expected, [illegible] rior, from [illegible] improved [illegible]

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

LORD AND LADY LYTTON.

SIMLA, 11th May.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Lytton, with Colonel and Mrs. Burne, went on a visit to Mushobra this afternoon and are expected to return on Saturday afternoon.

THE NEW AGRI-HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY AT SIMLA.

The first exhibition of the new Agri-Horticultural Society just started here will be held in Mr. H[illegible]e's grounds on the 20th inst.

[Reuter's Telegrams.]

RETURN OF THE PRINCE OF WALES TO ENGLAND.

LONDON, 11th May.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales arrived safely at Portsmouth this morning. The Serapis on arriving in the Solent was boarded by Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales and her children. The weather was magnificent. Their Royal Highnesses will arrive in London by special train this afternoon. The streets of the Metropolis are draped with flags and there will be general illuminations this evening. Much enthusiasm is evinced on account of the Prince's return.

THE TROOPSHIP CROCODILE.

H. M. Troopship Crocodile has arrived at Portsmouth.

COUNT ANDRASSY.

BERLIN, 11th May.

Count Andrassy, the Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs, arrived here to-day for the purpose of conferring with Prince Bismarck and Prince Gortschakoff on the Eastern Question. A telegram from St. Petersburg announces the departure of the Czar for this city.

THE CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION AT PHILADELPHIA.

The opening of the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia was carried out with great ceremony.

LONDON, 10th May.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed dull. Surats unchanged.

The London Cotton Market to-day closed dull.

Fair Dhollera........................ 4 7/16d

Piece Goods—The Manchester Market has been dull.

3 per cent. Consols for account .. 96⅜.

WEATHER REPORTS.—11th May.

Carwar, 5 p.m.—Weather fine, wind N. W. 5, thermometer 86, barometer 30.

Mangalore, 5-10 p.m.—Weather stray, wind N. W., thermometer max. 88, min. 82, W. B. 80, barometer 29·77.

Tuticorin, 5 p.m.—Weather fair, wind S. E., thermometer 91, barometer 29·73.

Vingorla, 5 p.m.—Weather cloudy, wind S. W. strong, thermometer 94.

On Wednesday we published side by side with ur short leader about Sir Richard Temple a tter from a correspondent "Ubiquity," asking s to publish the hints from Archbishop Whateley which he sent to us. We published his "hints;" ut perhaps, although a great part of them as indicated by quotation marks, and the whole as directly referred to in our correspondent's tter, they should all have been explicitly stated be Whateley's. This would have satisfied contemporary, who has good-naturedly tried prove that we hav[illegible]en rivalling the *Daily* elegraph's "Old Sa[illegible] It was only a prin[illegible]r's blunder which [illegible]ted the whole of the ssage from What[illegible]om being indicated b[illegible] inverted commas, [illegible] this must have been [illegible]

It is said in Calc[illegible] visit of the Lieut[illegible] Nepaul is something [illegible] be entered into with [illegible] reference to the ext[illegible]

The Government [illegible]ntly revived the Native [illegible] which was discussed two [illegible]we learn from Madras that [illegible] point has been collected fro[illegible]tive officers. The opinions obtai[illegible]er, stated to be most diversified.

The opium reve[illegible]ate compared with the estimate for the [illegible] 1876-77 shows that Bengal opium in t[illegible]ast two sales was £91,567 better than the [illegible]timate; but for Bombay the sales were £1[illegible]2 worse than the estimate, giving a balance [illegible] £72,155 better than the estimate, to the cr[illegible]t of the public revenues.

Whilst we hear [illegible] good deal of the difficulty of obtaining recruits for the Native Army in Bengal, it is satisfactory to see that such is not the case in Madras. A Bangalore contemporary says "that recruiting for the Madras native cavalry is going on briskly, and that so great is the number of applicants among the Mahomedans of Southern India, and particularly the Mysore Province, to take Her Imperial Majesty's rupee, that there will be no difficulty in filling up the ranks with likely lads of the right sort."

The late Mr. [illegible]A. T. Stewart of New York who died w[illegible]ty millions of dollars, or 16 crores of rupees [illegible] left by will everything to his wife, except on[illegible]llion of dollars to his business and legal advise[illegible] Mr. Hilton, the ex-Judge, and small bequests to various friends and employés. He has left a letter addressed to his wife, saying that he intended to provide for various public charities, but if he should die before doing so, he requests her to consult with Mr. Hilton to carry out his plans. Mr. Hilton is to manage and settle the accounts of the business.

With respect to the spread of the plague in Mesopotamia, the *Levant Herald* of the 12th inst. says:—"The latest telegrams to the Constantinople sanitary board indicate an increase in the number of plague cases in Mesopotamia, as well as an extension of the area infected. The following are the returns:—At Hillah, in the space of five days (from the 27th to the 31st of March inclusive), there were 66 new cases and 42 deaths. At Bagdad, from the 28th of March to April 1, there were 145 new cases and 75 deaths. The plague in [illegible] city has now crossed from the right bank [illegible] Tigris to the left bank, which had be[illegible]usly free from the contagion. The [illegible] has likewise made its appearance at [illegible]d or Nedjef Ali, where from the 25th to t[illegible] ult, there occurred five fatal cases, and [illegible]t Kut-el-Hamra. A severe quarantine, [illegible]re assured, has been established at Kournah, [illegible] the confluence of the Eupharates and the Tigris, under the superintendence of Dr. Colmar; and it is also stated that the Persian Government has ordered that arrivals from Mesopotamia shall undergo a quarantine of fifteen days before entering the Shah's territory."

A "tremendous sensation" was, according to the American papers, created in St. Louis on the 31st March, by a disagreeable incident which occurred on that day— namely the indictment and arrest of fifteen members of the city council and other city officers for bribery, perjury, and subornation of perjury. For some time, it appears, there has been a "moral certainty" that the city council and other departments of the municipal government were "reeking with corruption," but, owing to the thorough party organization and discipline, and the continuance of the party in power year after year, no exposures of any importance have been made until now. The sudden collapse is attributed to strife and discord in the party, which last year culminated in open rupture and the withdrawal of a defeated [illegible] nomination to the office of mayor and his race as an independent candidate. His competitor, the regular nominee, it was claimed, received a small majority, and took possession of the office. The "irregular" candidate, however, contested the election, and, after nine months' litigation, gained a victory and was installed as mayor, which office he now holds. These unfortunate divisions have led to almost everybody being indicted for perjury. The citizens of St. Louis were very much shocked at first, but by latest accounts were getting more calm, and, indeed, beginning to take an interest in the situation of affairs. "Rich developments" were expected.

We copied a few days ago a paragraph from a native Bengal paper about the Bengal Iron Works. We subjoin the following additional particulars from the Calcutta *Statesman*:—

These important works are situated on the East India Railway, 141 miles from Calcutta, and about 1½ miles from the Burrakur river. The site chosen for the works is the most elevated part of the railway, and on sanitary grounds, the Company have been fortunate. The land adjoining the works supplies the ore, and the Company own a considerable area around them. The works comprise at present two blast furnaces about 66 feet high from hearth to summit. These are charged with raw materials by means of a hoist frame and gangway between them, to the top of which the material is raised by a steam engine. The hot blast, now universally used with coal and coke, is supplied by a blowing engine, and heaters of ordinary construction, which, we are glad to learn, are found to work admirably with Indian coal, the blast being supplied at a minimum temperature of 700 degrees. The fierceness of the blast can be tested at any moment by inserting a rod of lead in the blast pipe, when it is seen to run like tallow from a farthing dip. The slag and pig iron are run into separate beds to the east of the furnaces, and the appearance of the former removes all doubt, we are told, as to (Mr. Whitelaw) the Manager's power to make his materials blend harmoniously in his furnace. A foundry fitted with all the necessary tools and appliances, is in course of construction. Judging from the growing feeling there is in favour of cast-iron sleepers, as well for their intrinsic merits, as on account of the high price of timber, the foundry should find ample and remunerative employment. An early extension of the Works to the manufacture of wrought iron is contemplated, and a complete scheme is, we understand, to be laid before the shareholders as soon as the exact descriptions of work, with which the Government requires to be supplied are ascertained. The buildings were commenced about the middle of February last year, and they began to run iron on Saturday, the 29th April last. The Company hope to have a big foundry going in three months, and rolling mills also are contemplated.

The Calcutta *Statesman* has found out how the *Pioneer* does it; but whether our contemporary is right or not, probably the *Pioneer* will say. He says, referring to the official news that the *Pioneer* so frequently publishes:—"If the *Pioneer* is to be the medium of communications with the public, well and good. It will do just as well as any other newspaper. But there must be a broad and distinct line drawn between the articles of the editor of the journal, and the articles that the Government inserts therein. If the Government is to have an organ in the press at all, it must edit the official columns itself, and its editor must have no relations with the paper whatever other than these; when it will be as open to the *Pioneer*, as to every other journal to approve or disapprove what the official editor has to say. Nothing could be more demoralising than the present system. Thus a few days ago, the journal was favoured with special and very interesting information from Government concerning the progress of Major Sandeman's force in the Bolan Pass. The article appeared in the front page of the paper; while payment for the information was made on the second page, by the insertion of an article, apparently by Mr. Hope, on the Bombay Revenue Bill, dealing in the most disingenious manner with the objections to the Bill. Now this is what must be stopped. No priority whatever of intelligence should go to the journal selected as the medium for communicating Governmental views to the public. It will be amply paid by the fact that it is so selected; and for all else it must stand precisely on the same footing as its contemporaries. The present system is demoralizing to all interests."

Writing on the subject of Lord Northbrook's administration the *Times* says:—"Lord Northbrook's virtues as a Governor-General have not [illegible] has not been dashing and dramatic in the way Anglo-Indian loves. Instead of seeking to [illegible]le the mind by great strokes of policy in [illegible]vers directions, he has aimed to secure for the hundreds of millions of India the happiness of a people whose annals are dull. In promoting the prosperity and good government of the great Peninsula, Lord Northbrook has been one of the most honest, zealous, and industrious of Viceroys, and in his policy he has been, on the whole, one of the best advised. It is true that his administration has not been free from errors, but it is also true that nothing is more difficult than to apportion rightly the responsibility for these mistakes. It is well known that the steps taken by the Governor-General in Council during the last two years have been in a very unusual degree directly ordered from home, and Lord Northbrook's share of responsibility, certainly in some instances, arises from his having obeyed orders against his better judgment. A simple illustration is furnished in the history of the plans pursued for coping with the Bengal Famine. A vulgar pamphlet has recently been put into circulation in Calcutta with the apparent object of reducing the dimensions of this visitation to nothing: but all that it establishes is that preparations were made which in the events that happened proved to be excessive. The Government of India was bound to take precautions against the consequences of the possible, not to say probable, calamity of a second failure of crops, and Lord Northbrook made provision sufficient, and not more than sufficient, to meet this danger. It is his merit to have taken an exact measure of what was required, and, as against counsellors on the spot urging the adoption of further steps, he was able to maintain his own resolution. But the alarm at home resulted in the issue of imperative orders for increased supplies, and in such a position the Viceroy had [illegible]ption but to obey. As he could not abandon his post, he was under the necessity of yielding, and, though the mischief was kept within the narrowest possible limits, some additional expense was thus incurred which might have been avoided. There have been later incidents in the Viceroyalty of Lord Northbrook which appear to be explicable only as the result of divided counsels, though a complete explanation of their origin may be withheld until another generation reads the Memoirs of this. In the conduct of the trial of the Guicowar we appear to trace movements in contrary directions, and the Proclamation which published the resolutions of the Government is obviously a compromise. We may be confident that the difference on the question of the Cotton Duties which preceded the resignation of Lord Northbrook was not the first collision between the policy of the Secretary of State and the policy of the Viceroy."

OFFICIAL NEWS REPORT FROM ADEN.

From the 27th April to the 3rd May.

The Dutch ironclad double turret ram Peino Hondrick arrived on the 29th ultimo, bound to Batavia, and remained in harbour four days.

Brigadier-General Schneider left Aden on leave on the forenoon of the 1st instant.

The Right Hon'ble Lord Northbrook and suite arrived in harbour in the I. G. S. V. Tenasserim at 6-30 a.m. on the 2nd instant. His Lordship landed under the honours paid to the Viceroy and Governor-General. The party were accommodated at the Residency and passed the night on shore. The Sultan of Lahej paid Lord Northbrook a visit.

The Tenasserim leaves for Suez at 3 p.m. on the 3rd instant.

G. R. GOODFELLOW, Major,
Acting Political Resident.

Gladstone Bags are made of Black and Brown Solid Hide Leather and open into two compartments fitted with Straps for carrying Rug, Pocket for Papers, internal Straps for securing contents and have Patent Brass Spring Locks; the great carrying capacity when extended and compact form when collapsed render them the most convenient Bags yet invented, doing away as they do, with all extra bulk when but partially filled. Illustrated Price List on application. [illegible] & Co. Church Gate Street, Bombay.

COUNCIL BILLS AND THE MONEY MARKET.

From Chamber of Commerce to Government of India,—Calcutta, 19th April, 1876.

The Committee of the Chamber of Commerce desire me to submit the following representation for the consideration of the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council; and as their reference involves issues of the greatest moment to commercial interests, the Committee respectfully request that it may receive the earliest attention His Excellency may find it convenient to devote to the subject.

The condition of the money market is such as to occasion the gravest apprehensions, and the recent rapid advances in the rates charged by local banks for ordinary business accommodation indicate not only extreme stringency and pressure, but also a comparatively insufficient supply of means to satisfy the current demands of the general trade of the country.

In the judgment of the Committee that condition is mainly attributable to the suspension of the usual bi-monthly drawings on the Indian treasuries; and the uncertainty of the financial measures that may be adopted by the Secretary of State intensifies the mischievous effect which have already resulted from the depreciated value of silver.

The system under which the Secretary of State is furnished with funds to meet the Home charges of the Government of India has been the well-understood basis on which a large portion of the imperial expenditure is provided, and on which the banking and mercantile establishments connected with the Eastern trade depend, in a great measure, for their periodical remittances to this country.

Any material departure, therefore, from such a system obviously involves serious obstacles to the business operations of bankers and merchants, whose financial arrangements are thereby disturbed to such a degree as may occasion very embarrassing consequences.

The uncertainty which attends the action of the Secretary of State in respect of his requirements forbids calculations being made with any degree of safety, obstructs the ordinary course of business, and creates incalculable mischief to all interests.

In the Budget Statement the Financial Member estimated that the drafts on India would realize only 1-8½ and that even a lower rate might have to be accepted thereby leading the public to believe that at such figures the Secretary of State would sell his Bills. Acting on such belief the Exchange Banks took no measures for the purchase of silver or other remittances, though their wants were so pressing; instead, however, of adopting the Budget rate, the Secretary of State arbitrarily adheres to a higher exchange, causing thereby greater stringency than ever.

To some extent, no doubt, the suspension of a long-continued practice has been justified by exceptional circumstances; but it appears to the Committee that the unfavourable conditions under which the Secretary of State must negotiate his drafts on India cannot be improved by a temporising policy, and that it is due to those who have hitherto enabled him to finance with ease and facility, and to the merchants of India whose operations contribute a considerable share of the public revenue, that they should be protected by the immediate declaration of a definite purpose, and freed from an irresolute and fluctuating procedure.

The insufficiency of money is creating severe distress, the extent and duration of which may not be measured unless relief be promptly afforded by the resumption of Council Bills, or by the Government of India releasing its treasury balances to an extent commensurate with the absolute requirements of commerce which would have been otherwise satisfied had the ordinary means of supplying them not been withheld.

From Government of India to Chamber of Commerce,—Fort William, 22nd April, 1876.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

I have the honor, by direction of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 19th instant.

2. Since your letter was written information has been received by telegraph of the allotment of Rs. 5,000,000 on the Calcutta and Bombay treasuries; the greater part of this amount has already been paid under advice by telegraph, and this circumstance cannot fail to have sensibly affected the position for the better.

3. With reference to the suggestion of the Chamber of Commerce that the Government should "release its treasury balances," I am desired to point out that the Government has steadily maintained a large balance with the Bank of Bengal.

4. The last statement of the affairs of the Bank published in the *Calcutta Gazette* is for the week ending the 13th April, on which date the treasury balances held by the Bank of Bengal amounted to Rs. 3 60,69.878-7.

5. That this large amount was actively employed by the bank, and thus enabled the bank to maintain a lower scale of charges than would otherwise have been necessary, may be inferred from the total amount of cash balance on the same date, which was Rs. 2,61.38,329-4-6.

6. A large balance has also been maintained by the Government of India at Bombay, where the position is not materially different from that observable in Calcutta, [illegible] at both places bullion tendered for coinage has been paid for out of the treasury balances, in anticipation of the time required for coining it.

7. I am authorised to acquaint you that since the 13th April a cash payment of Rs. 10,00.000 has been made to the Government account with the Bank of Bengal from revenue treasuries in Bengal, and that directions have been given for a further similar payment of Rs. 30,00,000.

8. Your letter will be forwarded for the information of the Most Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India.

From Chamber of Commerce to Government of India,—Calcutta, 25th April, 1876.

The Committee of the Chamber of Commerce desire me to express their obligation to the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council for the immediate reply His Excellency was pleased to give to their representation of the 19th instant.

The announcement that the greater part of the 50 lacs drawn last week on the Calcutta and Bombay treasuries had already been paid under advice by telegraph, and that the resources of the Bank of Bengal had been and would be largely aided by the Government, has been received with much satisfaction, since by these measures the money market will unquestionably be much improved, and the difficulties which surround its position greatly diminished.

But the pressure, though thus abated, cannot be considered as removed until either a continued resumption of the system of bi-monthly bills of India, to which the trade of India has been accustomed, takes place; or until a settled policy on the part of the Secretary of State enables the banks with safety to resume shipments of silver; and with that view and in the hope that Her Majesty's Secretary of State may be moved to declare his financial arrangements for the future the Committee venture respectfully to request that His Excellency the Governor-General in Council will communicate by telegraph the expediency of obtaining, by some channel, an absolute declaration on this most important point.

From Government of India to Chamber of Commerce,—Simla, 2nd May, 1876.

I am directed by His Excellency the Governor General in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated 25th April, and reply to request that you will inform the Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce that it has been ascertained that Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India in Council does not think it convenient to announce to the public his financial arrangements in respect of the future more definitely than he has recently done.

A copy of this correspondence will be forwarded to Her Majesty's Secretary of State.

THE CONDITION OF RAILWAY SERVANTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Commendable as is the zeal for suffering humanity of your correspondent "Alpha," whose letter under the above head appeared in your issue of the 29th ultimo, I think that his suggestion of a home for the widows of deceased railway servants of the European and Eurasian class is impracticable for two reasons—(1) the undertaking would be very expensive and responsible, and (2) few widows, if any, would be willing to avail of that mode of charity while the more agreeable alternative remained to them of rejoining their relatives and friends. A fixed sum of money by way of a compassionate allowance which "Alpha" has suggested should be granted them is pertinent and no doubt will be found to be in accordance with the wish of the widows. But a very necessary observation has escaped "Alpha," to wit the education and maintenance of the children of the widows. This first great necessity may be met by arrangements being made with one of the orphanage school committees to admit orphans of railway servants on a moderate charge in continuity. As over two lakhs of rupees are estimated to be the accumulated capital of Fine Fund, the charges may be easily met, in addition to the widows' compassionate allowance. This might appear at first view an unreasonable demand, but reflection will show anon how it may be met with the means at command. There is firstly the capital already alluded to, and then they have a "steady influx of fine money which is clipped from the wages of defaulting employés." Add to all this the fact that the Company may recoup itself by deducting a small percentage from the salaries of their employés who cannot but be too glad and willing to co-operate in this laudable undertaking, and it would be difficult to conceive what reasonable excuse could possibly be urged against floating the project at once.

That something should be done to improve the condition of railway servants is patent on the face of the want and misery rampant in the wretched homes of their unfortunate widows. One fourth of those unfortunate men who swell the ranks of the Poor Whites are the off spring of this unhappy class, and I am not sure that this condition of things is unknown to the Board of Railway Directors. Let us hope, however, that this second appeal to their humanity will not be lost upon them, but that they will once and for all take the initiative to check the increasing destitution and to mitigate the present condition of those, who for lack of a friendly hand are sinking into poverty and ruin.—Yours, &c.

BETA.

PROFESSOR MONIER WILLIAMS' ADVENTURES IN MATHERAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—It may interest you to know that this hill station was visited by the great Professor Monier Williams a short time ago, while it may grieve his friends to learn that he here met with an adventure which very nearly terminated his cries of "Gamena" in the Town Hall. In fact, he lost his jaw, and what the world would have been if that had not been repaired I leave you to judge. On arriving at Narell he had entrusted his baggage to the care of coolies, but when he reached his hotel a little bag containing a complete set of false teeth could nowhere be found. The Professor went off to the Superintendent and told his pitiful tale, which had such an effect upon Dr. Niven that even at dead of night he went to the hotel, and, assisted by some trusty myrmidons, sought long and wearily for the missing jaw. But all was in vain. The Professor then grew eloquent about native thieves, and he called aloud in agony that it was a disgrace to the nineteenth century, to English progress in India, and to the morality of Matheran, that a gentleman could not visit a hill station for half an hour without being robbed of his jaws in that time. He finally consoled himself with a determination not to pay his hotel bill. The hotel proprietor protested that it was not through his fault that the missing jaw had disappeared; but the Professor was inexorable. Fortunately in a jungle close by the jaw was discovered broken, where it had probably been thrown by some disgusted thief who had imagined he had stolen a prize. The Professor received his missing jaw with delight, and consented to receive a small sum from the hotel-keeper in compensation for the broken jaw. When, however, he came down to Bombay, and found that the repair of the jaw would cost much more than he had anticipated, he reverted to his original determination of refusing to pay the hotel-keeper's bill. Poor Pinto tried in vain to get his money, and an interesting case about the Broken Jaw, the Professor, and the Innkeeper was about to find its way into the Small Causes Court, when the Professor sailed away for England to discuss those philanthropic views which he has formed about India, while the unfortunate hotel-keeper was left lamenting. The moral is that hotel-keepers should have nothing to do with Professors who have loose jaws lying about. I have no more *gup* to send you. Matheran is still pleasant enough in the evenings, but very hot during the day.—I am, &c.

THE TALKING TAT.

Matheran, 7th May.

A REMEDY FOR MR. DADABHAI NAOROJI'S GRIEVANCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji may have written his paper on the "Poverty of India" in the interest of this country and of the natives, but I cannot bring myself to think so. I think the production savours strongly of the pedant. Mr. Dadabhai thinks natives are not exclusively enough employed! Go into any office you like, public or private, in Bombay, aye, or anywhere in India, and you will find at least 12 or 15 Hindoos and Parsees to one white man. Why do we see poor white men, many of them well educated, steady, and descended from respectable parents, in tatters, tramping about the streets, and from office door to office door, seeking, without success, any sort of employment? Not because natives can, and will undertake to do the work for half the money! And what is it but the British rule which has brought education within such easy reach of the native that he is by its means enabled to hold certain offices and perform certain works equally as well as a European? Is it not a fact, that in all our dockyards, foundries, factories, &c., the native is steadily working out the white man—that very white man who first taught him the use of the chisel and hammer? Indeed it is but too true. In conclusion, I would suggest, if Mr. Dadabhai really has the interest of this country at heart, and thinks that by a more exclusive employment of *natives* it would be benefited, that he and his countrymen betake themselves to the land whence they have descended, and thus leave more room for the natives.—Yours, &c.

WHITEMAN.

May 10.

THE TIGER SHOOTERS OF CALLIAN SQUABBLING AMONG THEMSELVES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In your issue of the 10th instant, I notice a letter signed "An Observer," which pretends to relate the slaying of a *terrible man-eater* by two officers of Callian station. I wish to give an unqualified denial to the statements of "An Observer," as they are both unjust and untrue. I must say that his observations were taken at a safe distance—viz., 14 miles. He evidently thinks prudence the better part of "valour," for, when *kubber* was brought in, no one could be got to go except the little thin man mentioned [illegible] he who brought the news, the rest all preferring [illegible] stay at home and allow the *terrible man-eater to continue this unheard of damage.* "An Observer" seems to think that the tiger was shot for the sake of the Government reward. But this is not the case. Humanity of course being out of the question. His statement as to the length and height are equally incorrect, as the brute measured 9 feet 5 inches in length and 3 feet 9 inches in height, and as for its being jammed in a culvert I do not think he would have thought so had he been there when the tiger rushed out. I am rather inclined to think he would have tried how fast his legs could move if he would not have required a change of trousers.

ONE WHO KNOWS.

THE PROPOSED PRIME MOVERS BILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Every steam user in the country ought to feel obliged to you for your editorial on the forthcoming Boiler Inspection Act, but in the course of the article you have crept into some mistakes, which ought to be corrected. The new Act is not being brought forward to enforce for the first time periodical inspection of prime movers as you suppose, but to make the inspections more frequent and to grant Mr. Moylan greater power than he now possesses of ruling it over steam users. Inspection of enquiries was made legal a couple of years ago by the present Boiler Inspection Act, Act V. of 1873, the improved edition of the old Act, Act VI. of 1869. The new act is intended to provide for two or three ordinary inspections in addition to a through one every year; it shall authorise the inspector to visit mills and presses without any previous intimation of his intention and to inspect boilers and engines under 10 H. P., two things which he cannot do under present Act; it shall also cancel service certificate and compel every engineer to undergo an examination if he wants to exercise his profession in Bombay. Thus, if the Act is passed, every engineer, however clever at his work, must have his knowledge guaged by a man, whose unfitness for his duties was so strikingly exhibited in the public trial in 1873 of Mr. D. R. Ellis before Mr. Birdwood, Assistant Collector, and two assessors at Broach. The trial known as the Broach Boiler Explosion Case.

It is only because the majority of steam using concerns here are managed by natives that there is no strong public opinion on this subject. These people lack the courage to denounce boldly legislation which they know has the support of some high Government officials; they don't like to come forward as opponents of the Act and be marked down as such by those who have to mark it; in fact, they don't like to oppose Government without being backed up by the press, or at least some influential Europeans. At the present moment, not only is there no necessity for a new Act, but if Government would go about doing it in the proper way, it would get sufficient reasons for a total repeal of all existing legislation on the subject. Now that you have set the ball rolling, I hope sufficient information will be forthcoming for the formation of an intelligent public opinion on the subject.

Every one of us know that the bursting of a boiler, setting apart the loss of life and limbs resulting from it, is also accompanied by great pecuniary loss to its owners. Now most of the mill-managers are competent enough to understand this; they are hardly the men to lose a pound by stinting a penny; they are the last persons to use their boilers at extraordinarily high pressures, when they know that by doing so they shall one day not only lose the boiler but a great part of their other machinery as well. Influenced by these reasons, they not only use new sound boilers, but retain the services of good engineers to superintend their working. In spite of all this they are compelled by a grandmotherly Government to have their boilers inspected once or twice a year as an all-wise Inspector may deem fit; they are forced to shut up their works for at least three days to assure the Government Inspector that they are not the reckless fools Government understands them to be, that they know something of their business and the side on which their bread is buttered, and that their highly paid engineers are not ignorant of the first principles of their profession—knowledge as to the proper management of boilers. After the inspection they receive as many certificates as there are boilers, telling them that up to a certain period next year the Inspector won't bother them with his officious (I beg his pardon, official) visits; this farce is repeated every year with due solemnity on both sides. Does the Government think that its own engineer is the only being who knows every thing about boilers and engines, and that were it not for his skilled superintendence, accidents would happen every day in spite of the men expressly retained and paid to prevent them? If inspection of boilers is at all essential, it is particularly so in the case of small proprietors of steam using concerns, who would, if they could, save a penny now, even at the risk of having to spend a pound in future, and whose small boilers and engines have not the skilled superintendance necessary for the purpose, yet this is the very class exempted from the operations of the Act by our merciful rulers! We should be prepared for inconsistencies like these when laws affecting local industries are drafted at Mahableshwar and passed at Poona without the local public knowing anything about the intentions of Government.

The question of the provisions in the new Act for the granting of certificates to engineers, I leave to be discussed by a member of that body rather than do it myself.

There is no necessity for the elaborate Act Government intends passing. Large steam using concerns need not be made amenable to it, since they always have engineers who can do their duty well enough without being shown how to do it by a Government engineer. Let him only look after the boilers of petty concerns, such as native grinding mills for instance, and the Government will be doing a service to humanity; but as soon as the sphere of his duties is extended, Government is simply increasing the importance of the Inspector without any corresponding benefit to the outside public.

Is it not time that the Millusers' Association should now be roused from its lethargy to take its proper share of the discussion on this subject?

Hoping to be excused the length of this letter, I am &c.,

W.

BOMBAY.

Proceeded to Khundalla.—Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Baronet, and Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, C. S. I., have proceeded to the hill station of Khundalla to pass the hot season there.

Extortion.—Allibhoy Cassim, a boatman, was yesterday fined Rs. 10 by Mr. C. P. Cooper, at the Fort Police Court, on being adjudged guilty of demanding more than his legal fare for the hire of his boat.

Private Secretary to the Governor.—In place of Mr. W. Lee-Warner, who has obtained three months' leave, Captain C. Wodehouse has been appointed to act as Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor.

Committed to the Sessions.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, a noted character, named Baloo Shaik Oosman *alias* Baloo Oosman *alias* Bhowdeen Shaik Hoosein, was committed by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court on a charge of theft, in respect of two silver wristlets, the property of Ramjee Suttoojee.

Statement of Silver Balance in the Mint.—The value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 1st May 1876 was Rs. 48,40,280; add silver received during the week Rs. 12,61,711. The sum of Rs. 11,00,000 in new coin was paid during the week; the balance left was Rs. 50,01,991. There is in addition 16,60,443 rupees' worth of silver bullion belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults and awaiting assay.

Cruelty to Animals.—Two cart drivers, named Gopall Kushnah and Sumboo Jyappa, were yesterday fined Rs. 3 each by Mr. C. P. Cooper, at the Fort Police Court, for cruelly torturing their bullocks, charged at the instance of Mr. Nutty, an agent to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.—Visram Hurjee, another cart driver, was yesterday fined Rs. 5 by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, for a similar offence of torturing his bullocks.

The Case of Manslaughter.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, Wittoo Banjee was charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee with committing culpable homicide not amounting to murder, by causing the death of Bablia Rama on the 1st instant. The circumstances of this case have already appeared in our issue of the 3rd instant. The evidence that was adduced for the prosecution was to the same effect as that adduced before the Coroner, and the case stands adjourned for the hearing of the medical evidence.

Mortuary Returns.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 9th May, was 464, being 3 more than in the preceding week, 88 more than the total of the week ending 11th May 1875, and 88 more than the mean of the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week, 217 births were reported in the different districts of the city. The deaths from small-pox were 86, or 12 less than last week, against 5 in the corresponding week of last year, and an average of 38 in the preceding five years. The rate of mortality per 1,000 of the population was 35·34.

A Hindoo's Greatest Sin.—The inhabitants of Kheir, in the Poona Districts, have come to a determination that they will not sell their cows. They consider the selling of cows one of the greatest sins that they commit, as by their religion the sale of cows is strictly prohibited. If all the inhabitants of the different villages of the different Zillahs would come to the same determination, we fear that beef will be sold at an exorbitant price, thereby putting the consumers of the same to great inconvenience.—*Poona Observer.*

A Parsee Contractor Assaulted by a Lance Corporal.—On Tuesday evening last, Lance Corporal Gilroy, of H. M.'s 66th Regiment, assaulted Mr. Jeewanjee Dadabhoy, a contractor. It appears that Mr. Jeewanjee, together with all the members of his family, were walking near their house just opposite a police station,—which is commonly called a quarter guard situated near the entrance the City preceding towards Nana's Pait—when Lance Corporal Gilroy, without any provocation, advanced towards Jeewanjee, and gave him a rap on his turban, whereupon Jeewanjee demanded his name; Gilroy then again struck Jeewanjee a blow on his face with his clenched fist. Jeewanjee then called out to a policeman for assistance, but that "guardian of the peace," who was at the police station,—did not appear at the place of skirmish, but made himself scarce,—no doubt to save himself from falling into the hands of Gilroy. However, Jeewanjee managed to get Lance Corporal Gilroy's name from his comrade Private Butler, of the same regiment. Yesterday morning Mr. Jeewanjee went and reported the matter to Colonel Barclay, commanding Her Majesty's 66th Regiment, who inquired into the complaint in the orderly room and sentenced Lance Corporal Gilroy to ten days' imprisonment—reducing him at the same time to a private. Colonel Barclay has set a good example to deter others belonging to his regiment behaving in a similar manner in the bazaar. We are informed that Mr. Jeewanjee has likewise reported the conduct of the "guardian of the peace" to the Chief Inspector of Police.—*Id.*

THE LOSS OF THE BARQUE KASHGAR.

The British barque Kashgar, of Liverpool, 678 tons register, was burned at sea on the 6th of April last, during a voyage from Newcastle, Australia, to Bombay. The Kashgar, an American-built ship, which was owned by Messrs. John S. De Wolf and Co., of Liverpool, left Newcastle, Australia, on the 23rd of January last, in charge of Captain James Russell, and with a crew of 17 hands, all told, bound for Bombay with a cargo of coals. They sighted Ceylon all right, and all went well until the 6th of April, when during the evening, smoke was seen to issue from the after hatch. It was soon found that the vessel was on fire in the hold. All hands were called to put out the fire, but their efforts failed entirely in their object. The fire gained rapidly, and the boats were got out, and at length the crew and captain abandoned her, and made their way to Goa, whence she was distant only about 14 miles, when the fire was discovered. When the crew left her all chance of saving the ship was past. The captain and crew were brought on to Bombay from Goa by the s. s. Africa, which arrived in harbour yesterday.

The following is the captain's statement:—

Statement of James Russell, late commander of the British barque Kashgar, of Liverpool, owned by Messrs. John S. De Wolf and Co., 678 tons register. Sailed from Newcastle, Australia, on the morning of the 23rd of January 1876, bound for Bombay with a cargo of coals; had [illegible] ant weather for the most part in the first part of t[illegible] passage. After making the land, Ceyon Island, had very light north and N. W. winds with strong southerly currents. All went well until [illegible] evening of the 6th April at 9.45 p.m. Smoke was observed to issue from the after hatch with a strong smell of fire, called all hands immediately and attempted to put the fire out, but all efforts failed, the boats were put out and got all ready to save lives; in a very short time the ship was in flames from the afterhatch aft. got all hands in the boats with what effects they could save and left the ship, finding it impossible to remain longer on board on account of the heat and somke.

James Russell, Master,
7th May 1876. T. Miller, Chief Officer.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 11th May 1876.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah.	29·745
Temperature of the Air	85·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·5
Dew Point	74·7
Relative humidity of Air	·714
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	3·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9-30 a.m. on following day)	89·4
Minimum do. do	80·6
General Direction of wind	WSW, W, WSW, W, WNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	173

ATTEMPTED MURDER ON THE HIGH SEAS.

The s.s. Potomac arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday with pilgrims from Jeddah. One of the seamen on her passage from Jeddah, on the 2nd inst., seriously assaulted one of his shipmates with a knife, inflicting five wounds. The man who has made this attempt at murder is an Englishman and the injured man is an Irishman, named Patrick McGhee. The Englishman wanted to induce his shipmate to refuse duty on board, having already done so himself, and then, on his refusal, without further words plunged the knife, a sheath one, into the man, inflicting desperate wounds on the left arm, cutting it open from wrist to elbow, three wounds in the shoulder and one on the small of the back. The captain before he could secure him was obliged to knock him down with a sling-shot, rendering him insensible; he was then placed in irons and chained to a boat, and in this way brought to Bombay. McGhee has been taken to the European General Hospital where he lies in a precarious state. The occurrence took place between Aden and Bombay. The culprit was formally placed before the Senior Magistrate yesterday, and has been remanded to jail pending the recovery of McGhee. Our reporter applied last night at the European General Hospital for information regarding the wounded man's condition; but the apothecary, who was acting apparently in obedience to instructions, refused to give any information. The reason for this order, if such it be, is not apparent, for no harm could result from giving a reply to a question about the health of a patient.

SMALL-POX IN BOMBAY.

The number of small-pox patients under treatment yesterday in the several hospitals, and the number of admissions, discharges and deaths in each hospital from Wednesday morning to yesterday morning was as follows:—At the J. J. Hospital, 8 under treatment, 1 admission, no discharges and no deaths. At the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, 3 under treatment, no admissions, no discharges and no deaths. At the European General Hospital, none under treatment, no admissions, 2 discharges and no deaths.

At the following Municipal small-pox hospitals there were yesterday at the Mody Bay 2, Arthur Road 2 and at Camateepoora 3 patients under treatment. The total number of deaths from small-pox registered yesterday was 19, of whom 13 were Hindoos, and 6 Mahomedans. These deaths occurred in the following localities:—Colaba, 1; Market, 1; Chucla, 2; Dongree, 3; Coombarwarra, 1; Girgaum, 2; Fort, 1; Mandvie, 1; Oomercarry, 4; Bholeshwar, 1; Khetwady, 1 and Sion, 1.

ATTEMPTED FRAUD ON THE B. I. S. N. COMPANY.

This case was resumed yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, in which a Mahomedan, named Syud Ally, stands charged with using as genuine a forged document knowing the same to be a forged document in respect of a passage ticket issued per steamship Pachumba, of the B. I. S. N. Company, which had sailed for the Persian Gulf on the 28th April last.

Mr. Rimington (of Messrs. Rimington, Hore and Langley) conducted the case for the prosecution. No counsel appeared for the defence on this occasion.

Mr. Rimington, at the opening of the adjourned proceedings, said that he had no further evidence to adduce for the prosecution against this prisoner, and intended to produce evidence against the other man, the Armenian, named Hambersoon Aratoon, who is charged with a similar offence as Syud Ally and in respect to the same passage ticket.

The case was then proceeded with against the Armenian Hamberson Aratoon *alias* Ascension Aratoon, the prisoner Syud Ally being ordered to stand over.

The evidence of Mr. McIver, of Messrs. W. Nicol and Company, Rodrigues, a clerk in the same firm, Noor Mahomed Abdool Whabb, and Mahomed Ali Khan Moorzavur Khan was taken. Their evidence was similar to that adduced in the case against Syud Ally, but implicating the prisoner, Hambersoon Aratoon, who was seen with Syud Ally to try to effect a sale of the passage ticket in question. The evidence of another witness, named Cadum Hoosein Syud Mudut Ally, was also taken, which went to show that the prisoner was seen with the ticket trying to get purchasers at the Imaumbarra by stating that the original holder of the ticket had died, but on prisoner refusing to proceed to Messrs. W. Nicol and Company's Offices to have the ticket tested, he turned him out of the Imaumbarra.

At the close of the evidence of this last witness the case was adjourned for further hearing to this day.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

The annual general meeting of the directors and shareholders of Messrs. Treacher and Company, Limited, was held yesterday afternoon at the offices, Rampart Row. Mr. Prescot presided, and there were about 20 gentlemen present.

The annual report, which had been printed and circulated, stated that the net balance of profit was Rs. 1,21,025-7-1, and out of this the directors, after making transfers of Rs. 18,000 to the Insurance Fund and Rs. 22,000 to the Building Fund, proposed to distribute a dividend of Rs. 40 per share, being 8 per cent. on the nominal value and 10 per cent. on the present market price of the shares. During the past year Mr. Pugh and Mr. Rand had retired from the Company's service, and two new assistants had been engaged. Since the retirement of Mr. Pugh, Mr. Cameron had been in charge of the Company's business in India, and the directors had every reason to be satisfied with the results of his management. The Company had this year turned over Rs. 9,02 715-7-2 which was the largest business they had yet done, and this was in a great measure attributable to the zeal and ability shown by Mr. Cameron. The following comparative statement of the gross business done in the last three years would show at once how great had been the improvement, viz.:—12 months business done in 1873-74, Rs. 7,45,383-9-3; 1874-75, Rs. 7,25,536-14-10; 1875-76, Rs. 9,02,715-7-2.

The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report and statement of accounts, said that when they had had such a good year as they had last year there was very little comment to be made. Of course, the year's prosperity was due in a great measure to exceptional circumstances,—the visit of the Prince of Wales, for instance; but there was also a general increase of the whole business, which he thought was due to Mr. Cameron, their new manager. The directors had felt justified in putting by a large sum to the Reserve Fund, and also to the Insurance Fund. The Reserve Fund was now nearly as high as they had any idea of raising it; but the Insurance Fund, he was afraid, must go on for some years longer. They must, however, insure their buildings either year by year, which would cost at least Rs 10,000 a year, or by putting by a yearly amount to create a fund of their own, and he believed they had long ago decided that the latter mode was the best. There were some unusual items in the expenses, but he did not think they should complain. For the cost of advertisements, he did not think he need apologise, for they brought in the extra business. As for the illuminations during the Prince's visit, they could not very well avoid expending some money on that occasion; and as for their contribution to the European General Hospital, after such a successful year, the shareholders would scarcely object to it. Of course the rate of exchange had been a good deal against them. They had lost Rs. 24,000 through it, and he was afraid they would lose more next year. They might possibly have to raise their prices, but there might be a difficulty about that with the competition they had to contend against.

Mr. Tribhowandas Nathoobhoy seconded the motion.

Mr. Hewett alluded to two or three items in the report, and said particularly he thought too large an amount (Rs. 22 000) had been carried to the Building Fund. He moved an amendment to the effect that instead of a dividend being declared on Rs. 81,025, it should be Rs. 1,03,025; but he could not find a seconder.

Mr. Punnett thought the directors had cut the dividend down very low indeed. The Building Fund had risen to such an amount already that they might have contented themselves with taking a much smaller sum than they had done to add to it. They had taken a large amount, too, to add to the Reserve Fund; and he thought the stock had been valued at less than it should be. Eight per cent. was the lowest dividend the Company should ever give, and they never ought to go below it, but should increase it when they could.

The Chairman said they had always valued the stock at the same rate. It was in the power of the shareholders to declare a higher dividend but they would ruin the business.

The resolution confirming and adopting the report, on being put to the vote was carried.

Mr. Shapoorjee Jewanjee proposed that a dividend of 8 per cent. for the past year should be declared payable on the 20th inst.

Mr. Punnett seconded the resolution, and said he hoped the directors would try to keep them at a steady dividend.

On the motion of the Chairman, Mr. Punnett was elected a director in place of Mr. Cruddas, resigned, and proceeding to England.

Mr. Mackenzie moved, and Mr. Burton seconded a resolution appointing Mr. J. O'Connell, and Mr. A. B. Chalmers auditors to the Company, at a remuneration of Rs. 300 each.

Mr. Nathoobhoy thought that Rs. 300 each was too high a remuneration for the auditors. ("No, no".)

Mr. Jarvis proposed that the remuneration should be altered from Rs. 300 to Rs. 350. He said the services of the auditors well deserved that payment.

Mr. Hewett seconded the amendment, which was carried.

On the motion of Mr. Burton, seconded by Mr. Mackenzie, it was resolved that because of the prosperous year the Company had had, the directors should be authorised to pay to their employés a bonus of 5 per cent. on their yearly salaries.

The meeting then concluded.

Cooling, refreshing, and invigorating are the effects of Rowlands' Kalydor on the face and hands of ladies, and all exposed to the scorching rays of the sun and heated particles of dust; it eradicates all sunburn, freckles, tan, &c. Rowlands' Eukonia will be found by ladies to be the best toilet powder ever yet produced, giving to the complexion a blooming purity of transparent efficacy. Sold by all chemists, druggists, and at all stores. Ask for Rowlands' articles.—Bombay: Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co. Ld., Byculla & Fort, also at Poona.

THE ZOROASTRIAN GIRLS SCHOOLS ASSOCIATION.

A very interesting meeting, of which Parsee ladies and girls formed a prominent feature, was held yesterday afternoon in the premises of the Fort school under the management of the Zoroastrian Girls Schools Association. The ladies present were the friends or relations of the female teachers of the schools, who had been invited to witness the distribution of scholarships and prizes to the most successful girls of the year. The latter had been brought from the three schools under the superintendence of the association; and dressed in their best attire, which combined all the hues of the rainbow, they presented a spectacle which pleased the eye as well as gladdened the heart. The room, in which the exhibition was held and which was crowded by the school girls and a large number of visitors, at this season of the year, proved specially trying by its heated atmosphere; and a suggestion was offered by Mr. Bomonsha Cowasjee that the distribution of prizes should in future take place in a more spacious and better ventilated premises. Another suggestion made by Dr. Ardasir Jamsetjee Bhajiwalla that, with a view to spare the funds as well as to keep the visitors in good humour, the exhibition should be held in the beginning of the year, in the same premises, proved more generally acceptable and was readily endorsed by the Chairman, Mr. Framjee Nusserwanjee Patel. Among the gentlemen present were observed Drs. R. C. Badhurjee, A. J. Bhajiwalla, and R. J. Nadirsha, and Messrs. Heerjeebhoy Hormusjee Setna, Sorabjee S. Bengalee, Bomanjee Framjee Cama, K. R. Cama, Framjee Eduljee Davur, Nowrojee Furdoonjee, Jehangir Merwanjee, Nanabhai R. Ranina, Cowasjee Eduljee, &c.

Mr. Jehangir Hormusjee, the honorary secretary read the report on the working of the schools during the past year, being the 18th annual report of the association, from which it appeared that a very fair progress had been made by the Fort and Chandanwady schools. The attendance in the Fort school at the close of the year was 247 girls, that in the Chandanwady school 139 girls, and that in the Mazagon school only 40 girls. The fees collected in the three schools during the year amounted to Rs. 3,745, and the donations to Rs. 178. Two examinations of the schools had been held, one by Messrs. Hormusjee Jehangir and Cowasjee Eduljee Kanga for awarding scholarships; and another by Messrs. Nusserwanjee Heerjeebhoy Patel and Sheriarjee Dadabhoy Bharocha for awarding prizes of books, work-boxes, &c. After the reading of the report, the girls of the higher classes were examined in reading, geography, and general knowledge, and sang some *gurbees* in excellent tune. Scholarships and prizes of books were then distributed by the Chairman. The scholarships were carried off by the following girls:—

1. Perozbaee Pestonjee Sakbeedas, the Dhunjeebhoy Nusserwanjee Cama prize of Rs. 100.—2. Jaeejee Darashah Reporter, the Awabaee Camajee scholarship of Rs. 10 per month.—3. Dhunbaeejee Jamsetjee Treasurywalla, the Elphinstone scholarship of Rs. 7 per month.—4. Ayemaye Heerjeebhoy Patel, the Framjee Nusserwanjee Patel scholarship of Rs. 7 per month.—5. Manekbaee Cursetjee Bennett, the Manekbaee Nowrojee scholarship of Rs. 5 per month.—6. Shereenbaee Cawasjee Patuck, the Nowrojee Furdoonjee scholarship of Rs. 5 per month.—7. Dhunbaee Dadabhoy Guzdur, a scholarship of Rs. 4 per month.—8. Shereenbaee Burjorjee Paymaster, another scholarship of Rs. 4 per month.—9. Jurbaee Sorabjee Moose, a prize of Rs. 16.

At the conclusion of the proceedings, Mr. N. R. Ranina proposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman; and the meeting separated after 6 p. m.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.—8th May.

(Before J. O'Leary, Esq., 1st Judge.)

A SUIT FOR EJECTMENT.

In this action the plaintiff, Poonumchund Khuma, sought to recover possession of two rooms, the occupation and possession of Anundeebai, the defendant therein.

Mr. Nusserwanjee, pleader, appeared on behalf of the plaintiff; Mr. Balkrishna, solicitor, defended the action.

The plaintiff's pleader stated that the action was brought in ejectment under Section 91, of the Small Causes Court Act 9 of 1850. The house originally belonged to Ragoba Nagooji. In the year 1858 he (the plaintiff) got it by a deed of gift from his father. He then mortgaged the house to Sempchund to pay the debts of his father. The mortgagee, under a power of sale vested in him, sold the house which was purchased by the plaintiff for valuable consideration. Narayen eventually attorned to the plaintiff as his tenant by a rent-chint. He was ejected from this house by an action under the section above referred to. The other tenants in the house have also attorned to the plaintiff who now was in possession of the whole house with the exception of two rooms which the defendant occupies and refuses to give up. The rent of these rooms is estimated at Rs. 6 per month. Though the defendant cannot strictly be called a tenant of the plaintiff, Mr. Nusserwanjee continued to observe, she was there without any title and "without the leave of the owner," and consequently the plaintiff sought to eject her from the premises.

On behalf of the defendant it was contended that as she was the widow of the deceased brother of Narayen she was a charge upon the estate and had consequently a right to remain there until due provision was made for her maintenance. The total value of the house being above the money-jurisdiction of this Court, Mr. Balkrishna objected to the jurisdiction of the Court under that section to eject her. He stated that the property was ancestral—that is, it belonged to the grandfather of the deceased husband of the defendant. He cited Norton's leading cases on Hindoo Law and concluded by contending that the maintenance of a Hindoo widow was a charge upon the inheritance.

Mr. Nusserwanjee in reply drew the attention of the Court to the case of Dadabhoy Hosungjee *vs.* Cooverbaee, reported in the 10th vol. of the B. H. C. Reports at page 386, where it has been held that under Sec. 91 of Act 9 of 50, the jurisdiction of the Small Causes Court is not ousted by the occupier appearing and showing as cause that, which does not amount to an allegation of title in the occupier and the words in that section "without leave of the owner" comprise a case where the original possession was with leave of the owner, but was afterwards withdrawn by the subsequent owner—the purchaser of the property. The next case he referred to was the case of Jagonath Savunt against Maharanee Koomaree, reported in the 20th volume of the Calcutta Weekly Reports at page 126, where it was held that until the maintenance of a widow of one of the members of a family has become a *specific* charge upon the property, it cannot be a charge upon the estate in the hands of a *bona fide* purchaser for valuable consideration. The next case he cited was one reported in the March number of the Indian Law Reports, page 77. He concluded by citing the case of Luxmon Ramchunder *vs.* Saraswutteebaee, reported in the 12th volume of the Bombay High Court Reports, page 69, where Justice Nanabhoy Harridas has exhaustively treated the question of the rights of a Hindoo widow. There it has been held that the maintenance of a Hindoo widow was not a charge on any ancestral property in the hands of a *bona fide* purchaser from her late husband's successors any more than the payment of the unsecured debts due by the family.

After some further discussion about the facts and the law of the case the Court was of opinion that the defendant be ejected.

Warrant of possession to issue.

PROSPECTUS OF THE MHOW AND CENTRAL INDIA RACE MEETING, 1876.

Stewards.—Major-General Sir H. Daly, K.C.B.; Lieut.-Colonel Blundell, 3rd Hussars; Captain Withers, 25th N.L.I.; Captain Gatacre, 23rd N.L.I.; C. Obeyne, Esq.; Major-General Montgomery, C.S.I.; Colonel Watson, C.B. V.C.; Lieut.-Colonel H. Anderson, A.A.G.; Captain Dooner, 108th Regiment; and C. Hamilton, Esq., R.H.A.

FIRST DAY—TUESDAY, DECEMBER 19th.

First Race.—"The Maiden Galloways." For all Maiden Galloways. Weight for age and inches raised 7 lbs. 1½ miles. Winners once 3 lbs., twice 5 lbs., thrice 7 lbs. extra. Entrance on 1st September Rs. 30; 1st October Rs. 60; 1st November Rs. 80; 1st December Rs. 100, with a sweepstakes of Rs. 40 for each horse declared to start with Rs. 300 from the Fund.

Second Race.—"The Hussar Cup." A piece of Plate value Rs. 1,500. Presented by the Officers of the 3rd K. O. Hussars. For Maiden Arabs. Open to Officers on full pay of the Army serving in India. The Cup to be won three times before becoming the property of the winner. Six years and aged to carry 10 stone; 5 years 9 stone 10 lbs.; 4 years 9 stone 1 lb.; 3 years 8 stone 1 lb. Entrance on 1st September, Rs. 100; 1st October Rs. 150; 1st December Rs. 200, with a sweepstakes of Rs. 80 for all horses declared to start and Rs. 500 from the Fund. G. R. 1¼ miles.

Third Race.—"The trial Stakes."—For all horses. Weight for age and class raised 7 lbs. Maidens allowed 10 lbs. Winners of the season once 5 lbs; twice 7 lbs extra. Entrance on 1st September Rs. 40; 1st October Rs. 80; 1st November Rs. 120; 1st December Rs. 150, with a sweepstakes of Rs. 50 for all starters and Rs. 400 from the Fund. 1 mile.

Fourth Race.—"For all Maiden Ponies." 13-2 and under. 13-2 to carry 9 stone 10 lbs. Weight for age and inches. Entrance Rs. 20 with 150 from the Fund. ½ mile.

Fifth Race.—"The Arab Hack Stakes." For all Arabs. 10 stone 7 lbs each. G. R. ½ mile. Entrance Rs. 20 with 150 from the Fund. The winner to be put up to auction at Rs. 600. Surplus over selling price to go to the Fund.

SECOND DAY—THURSDAY, DECEMBER 21st.

First Race.—"3rd K. O. Hussars Subalterns Cup." On its Terms.

Second Race.—"The Mhow Derby."—For all Maiden horses. Weight for age and class raised 7 lbs. Winners once 5 lbs.; twice 7 lbs. extra. The winner of the Trial Stakes 5 lbs. extra in addition to any other penalty. Entrance on 1st September Rs. 40; 1st October Rs. 80; 1st November Rs. 120; 1st December Rs 150, with a sweepstakes of Rs. 50 for all starters and Rs. 500 from the Fund. 1½ miles.

Third Race.—"The Jowrah Purse." A purse of Rs. 500 presented by H. H. Nawab of Jowrah. For Maiden Arabs. Weight for age raised 3 lbs. Winners once 3 lbs.; twice 5 lbs.; thrice 7 lbs. extra. Entrance on 1st September Rs. 30; 1st October Rs. 60; 1st December Rs. 80, with a sweepstakes of Rs 50 for all starters. Maidens on the day allowed 5 lbs. 1 mile.

Fourth Race.—"The Starkey Cup." A piece of plate value 200 guineas presented by Captain Starkey, 3rd K.O. Hussars. For Arabs. Open to Officers on full pay of the Army serving in India, the cup to be won twice before becoming the property of the winner. Six and aged to carry 10 stone 3 lbs.; 5 years 10 stone 2 lbs.; 4 years 9 stone 2 lbs. A winner of one season 3 lbs extra, two seasons 5 lbs. extra, three seasons 7 lbs extra. The winner of the cup in any previous year 7 lbs. extra in addition to any other penalties. Galloways allowed 7 lbs. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. Maidens on the day of the race allowed 12 lbs. G. R. Professionals allowed to ride carrying 5 lbs. extra. 1½ miles. Entrance on 1st September Rs. 50, 1st October Rs. 100, 1st November

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Rs. 150, 1st December Rs. 200 wi [illegible] donor and Rs. 250 by the Mho [illegible] will not be given unless three horse [illegible] start.

FIFTH RACE.—"The Grand Stand Stakes." For all Arabs. Weight for age raised 7 lbs. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. ¾ mile. Entrance Rs. 40 with Rs. 250 added. The winner to be put up to auction at Rs. 1,200. Surplus over selling price to go to the Fund.

THIRD DAY—SATURDAY, DECEMBER 23RD.

FIRST RACE.—"The Holkar Purse." A purse of Rs. 500 presented by H. H. Maharajah Holkar. Handicap for all Arabs. 1½ miles. Entrance on the 1st September Rs. 40; 1st October Rs. 80; 1st November Rs. 100; 1st December Rs. 150, with a sweepstakes of Rs 50 for all starters. The Handicap to be published before 10 a.m., on the 22nd of December. Acceptances to be made before 2 p.m. the same day. Half forfeit for those not accepting the Handicap.

SECOND RACE.—"The Galloway Handicap" Rs. 300 from the Fund. For all Galloways. 1 mile. Entrance on the 1st September Rs. 30; 1st October Rs. 60; 1st November Rs. 80; 1st December Rs. 100, with a sweepstakes of Rs 40 for all starters. Half forfeit for those who do not accept. Handicap to be published and acceptances declared same as "Holkar Purse."

THIRD RACE.—"The Dhar Purse"—A purse of Rs 500 presented by H. H. the Rajah of Dhar. Handicap for all horses. 1½ mile. Entrance on 1st September Rs. 40, 1st October Rs. 80, 1st November Rs. 100, 1st December Rs. 150, with a sweepstakes of Rs. 50 for all starters. Half forfeit for those not accepting the handicap. Handicap to be published and acceptances declared same time as "Holkar Purse."

FOURTH RACE.—"The Pony Handicap." For all ponies 13-2 and under. Entrance Rs. 20 with Rs. 150 added. ¾ of a mile. To close at noon on Thursday the 21st of December.

FIFTH RACE.—"The Charger Stakes." For all horses bona fide the property of Officers serving in the Mhow Division, including Augur, that have regularly been ridden on parade for the 3 months previous to the day of the race. A certificate to this effect will be required signed by the Commanding Officer. Weight for age and class raised 3 stone 7 lbs. Winners once 5 lbs. extra, twice 10 lbs. extra, thrice 1 stone extra. Entrance Rs. 20 with Rs. 200 added. ¾ mile G. R.

FOURTH DAY—WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 27TH.

FIRST RACE.—"The Mhow Steeple Chase." For all horses. Weight for age and class raised 3 stone 7 lbs. About 2½ miles over the Steeplechase Course. Entrance on the 1st October Rs. 30, 1st November Rs. 50, 1st December Rs. 80. At noon the day before the race Rs 100 with Rs. 300 added from the Fund.

SECOND RACE.—"The Stewards Purse" of Rs. 250.—Forced Handicap for English, Colonial and C. B. Horses that have won races to which Rs. 300 or more have been added during the meeting. Entrance Rs. 50 for each race won. Losers of the above class can enter before 8 a. m. on the 26th December at Rs. 50. 1½ mile.

THIRD RACE.—"The Indore Purse" of Rs. 250. Forced Handicap for Arabs that have won races to which Rs. 250 or more have been added. Entrance Rs. 50 for each race won. Optional to losers at an entrance of Rs. 50. Entrance of losers to be made before 8 a. m., on the 26th December. 2 miles.

FOURTH RACE.—"The Losers Handicap." For all horses that have started and not won. Entrance Rs. 30 with Rs. 100 from the Fund. 1 mile. Entrances to be made before 8 a.m., on the 26th December.

FIFTH RACE.—For all Arabs that have started and not won. Entrance Rs. 30 with Rs. 154 added. 1½ mile. Entrances to be made by 8 a. m., on the 26th December.

RULES.

1—The races will be run under the W. I. T. Club Rules. The decision of the Stewards will not be final. And in case of a dispute an appeal can be made to the Stewards of the W. I. Turf Club whose decision will be final.

2—All Owners entering a horse to pay Rs. 20 to the Fund. To enable them to start one Horse a further Subscription of Rs. 30, two Rs. 60, three or more Rs. 80. In case of a Confederacy one Member to play the full sum according to the above scale and every other Member Rs. 5.

3—An Owner entering for the Pony, Hack or Charger Stakes to pay Rs 20 to the Fund.

4—A Winner's fee of Rs 30 will be charged on all Races worth Rs 400 and upwards, and Rs 10 on all other Races.

5—If a Race does not fill the Stewards will make such arrangements as appear to them most conducive to Sport, when a race closes with less than 3 Subscribers on bona fide separate interests, it is considered as not having filled and is therefore null and void.

6—In every race 3 horses from different stables, or in bona fide different interests must start, or the added money will not be given. No added money will be given for a walk over.

7—Horses trained on the Mhow Race Course or Starting in a Race will be charged Rs 8 except for Ponies, Hacks and Chargers when Rs 5 will be charged.

8—Should the fund not be sufficient the Stewards have power to make a proportionate deduction from the public money for each race.

9—The winner of each lottery to pay 5 per cent. of the gross value of the lottery to the Fund. A charge of 5 per cent. will also be made in the Pari Mutuel Account.

10—In G. R. races. All Officers of the Naval, Military, Civil Service or in Civil employment of the Government of India, or members of any European Club either at home or in India are entitled to ride.

11—Any one making an objection which must be in writing must deposit Rs 50 in the Secretary's hands which will be forfeited if the Stewards declare the objection frivolous.

12—Subscribers of Rs 20 will be admitted to the Grand Stand and enclosure free.

13—The Stewards have power to postpone the Races (before or on the advertised day) to each succeeding race day in the event of their considering it advisable do so.

14—Entrances for Races for which no time is fixed in the terms of the Race must reach the Hony. Secy. by noon the day before the race. The following alterations in the W. I. T. Club Rules in the matter of declarations to start is published for general information:

"A declaration to start in which Horses have once been duly entered will not be required. The only declaration necessary will be when Owners wish to scratch their Horses, and in such case the omission to make such declaration will entail on owners the compulsory payment of full entry and starting sweepstakes

15—In races closing with eight or more entries the 2nd Horse to save his Stake.

16—Horses will be aged and measured by the Stewards at the site of the Old Stand at 5 p.m., December 16th.

FRED. LUKIN, Hony. Secy.

N.B.—The Holkar State Railway is open to Choral Chowke, 16 miles from Mhow.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS.

ENGLISH AND RUSSIAN POLICY IN ASIA.

AN Austrian officer, Captain Julius Debelak, who has recently visited Persia and other countries in Asia, has published the result of his experiences in a pamphlet at Vienna. After discussing the military and political forces at the disposal of Russia and England respectively in Central Asia, he comes to the conclusion that "there can be no doubt as to the final result of a conflict between these two States. . . . England is powerless to foil Russia's designs, to retard her progress, or to compel her to stop by force of arms." The last war in Afghanistan, says Captain Debelak, has shaken the faith of the Asiatic nations in the military power of England, while the career of Russia in Central Asia has been unbroken by a single defeat; and, after passively looking on while Russia was advancing towards India, the English are only now, when it is too late, waking to the consciousness that their Indian possessions are in danger. "Moreover, England, though endowed with the highest qualities of a civilized nation, has proved incapable of winning the attachment of the inferior races under her rule; and in this respect Russia has been singularly successful." The author also believes that the military qualities of the Afghans and Sikhs have been much exaggerated, and that even if England had Afghanistan and Kashgar for allies, she would still not be able to avert the dangers which threaten her rule in India; besides which there is little sympathy in those countries for England, and they have probably already been gained over to Russia by the circumspection and activity of her agents. He does not think that Russia will attempt an attack on India from the north-east, as the passes on that side present almost insurmountable difficulties to the passage of an army; but she will be able to send through them agents from Kashgar to support her operations in the north-west by stirring up an insurrection in the disaffected districts of Northern India. The great moral influence exercised by Russia in Central Asia, proceeds Captain Debelak, is shown by the fact that throughout the immense territory between the Caspian and the island of Saghalien there are not more than 60,800 Russian regulars, with 32 500 horses and 112 guns, 30,000 local troops, and 26,000 reserves. It is to be observed, however, that the above troops are chiefly furnished by the army of the Caucasus—an army hardened by many years' campaigning, trained in modern warfare, and equipped with arms of the most recent patterns, which is ready at any moment to descend into the Asiatic steppes. "The discipline, bravery, and excellent training of these troops paralyze Turkey, make Persia the obedient tool of Russia, and create at Calcutta a feeling of disquiet and anxiety which is daily growing more intense." The Caucasian army consists of 178,500 infantry, 44,000 cavalry, and 408 guns, with 5,000 militia. They are armed with the Berdan breech-loader, and the guns are 3, 4, and 9 pounders, also loading at the breech. A detachment of this army could easily be despatched from Astrakhan to Astrabad, on the Caspian, and thence by the valley of the Attrek to Merv, which is a distance of only twenty days' march, through a fertile country, affording abundant supplies for an army of from 30,000 to 40,000 men. A railway, moreover, is projected between Erivan, on the Russo-Persian frontier, and Bender-Abbas, at the entrance to the Persian Gulf, which would be of such immense importance for Russia, by securing a communication for her troops between the Caucasus and the Indian Ocean, that there can be little doubt the Russian Government, with the energy it displays in all its proceedings in Central Asia, will exert itself to the utmost to construct it. Under these circumstances, Captain Debelak thinks that England would make a great blunder if she were to carry out her threat of marching on Herat in case the Russians should occupy Merv. "If," he says, "we take the native troops at 100,000 fighting men, which is the highest estimate, the total force at the disposal of England, including the British troops, will be 130,000. . . . Of these 80,000 at least must be left to take care of the 70,000 square miles of territory which England possesses in India. This will leave 50,000 for the army of operations, the greater portion of which, consisting of natives, would be of very doubtful value against such an enemy as Russia; and 10,000 men of this army would, moreover, have to be detached for the purpose of keeping up the communications on the long line between Herat and the Bolan Pass. Russia, on the other hand, supposing her to be in possession of Merv, and to have secured her communications with the Caspian, could, thanks to the fertility of the Attrek valley, the oasis of Merv, and the north-western districts of Afghanistan, concentrate an army of 100,000 trained soldiers between Merv and Herat, which are only ten days' march from each other. It is hardly possible to believe that an English army of 40,000 men, composed for the most part of native troops, could defeat such a force; but even if it did, the Russians would simply fall back upon Merv and await reinforcements there; while, if the English were beaten, they would probably be annihilated by the Afghans before they could reach the Indian frontier, as Elphinstone's army was in 1842, to say nothing of the dangers of a second mutiny breaking out in India itself at the news of the Russian victory. . . . Russia, in a word, would risk [illegible], England, everything."—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE AND THE UNIVERSITIES.

(From the University Correspondent of the Standard.)

OXFORD, SATURDAY.

THE Blue-book lately published on "The Selection and Training of Candidates for the Indian Civil Service" is a most thorough piece of work, and one that may well help to make an Englishman contented with the system under which he lives. It is a good example of the care and patience that are brought to bear upon administrative questions, of the scrupulousness with which conflicting arguments are weighed, and of the trouble which is taken to get the opinions of the best men before any important decision is arrived at. Objections more or less vague had been brought against the present method of choosing and training Civil Service candidates; pressure had been brought upon the India Office to induce it to make this or the other change. What did the India Office do? It set to work and got the opinions of all the persons most competent to judge—of the Civil Service Commissioners, of the Universities, of about a hundred acting Civil servants in India, of the Viceroy and his Council, of the Council of the Secretary of State. These opinions, embodied in letters and minutes, have now been printed in a Blue-book of 326 pages, which ends with the despatch in which Lord Salisbury announces the decision of the Government. That decision will, of course, be severely criticised, since it runs counter to the sentiments of many of those whose opinions are here printed; but it will be impossible for anyone to say that it has not been come to after a most patient investigation, or that it is not in accordance with the balance of evidence.

The present system, as is well known, is as follows. An open competitive examination is annually held in London, candidates being admitted between the age of 17 and 21. A certain number, from 30 to 50 are chosen, and are called probationary or selected candidates. They remain for two years in England, receiving an allowance from the India office, and being examined every half year in special subjects—namely, Indian history and geography, law, political economy, and Oriental languages. In the final examination they are either finally accepted or rejected, and, if accepted, proceed to the presidencies which they have chosen.

Now, various objections have been brought against this system. The competitive system has itself been attacked, now on the ground that it does not secure the best men for the active life of an Indian civilian, now on the ground that preparation for it is so costly as to put it out of the reach of persons of small means. The details of the examination have been attacked. The age at which candidates are admitted has been found fault with. But, chief of all, objections have been brought against the present system of leaving the candidates wholly uncared for during their two years of probation, during which time it is possible that they may never meet except at the periodical examinations, that they may know nothing of one another, and that they may be exposed to all the weariness and temptations of a solitary life in London. These are the objections on which this blue-book has so much to say, and which have prompted the important changes that the Secretary of State has made.

The action of the Government in the matter began in July, 1874 with a letter from Sir Louis Mallet, then under secretary for India, to the Civil Service Commissioners. This letter asked the opinion of the commissioners as to (1) whether "cramming" for the open examination prevails to a pernicious extent; (2) whether the selected candidates are intellectually up to the mark; (3) whether the old Haileybury advantages of association and of the promotion of an *esprit de corps* might not be revived, either by the formation of a Civil Service college or by bringing the men into relations with one of the Universities; (4) whether the principle of allowing an annual sum for probationers is a good thing or not? The Commissioners, whose credit was in a way involved in maintaining the existing system, of course answered that nothing could be better than things as they are. They dwelt upon the high character of those who had passed through the actual course, on the paramount importance of a training in law, and so on. But the matter did not rest here. Some of your readers may remember that last May the Oxford Convocation, after an interesting debate, decided that it was desirable to admit selected candidates, to teach them, and to bring the degree of B.A. within their reach. This was but confirmation of proposals which had already been made by distinguished members of the University—in which, indeed, Cambridge concurred—to the India Office. When the question had reached this stage, that is, when the Government was sure of the favourable action of the Universities, the members of the Civil Service and of the Indian Government were asked for their opinions. The balance was strongly in favour of a change. "In our judgment," said the Viceroy in Council, "the present system under which the successful candidates are detained for two years in England without any fixed place of residence and under no supervision is not satisfactory. We believe that it would be desirable to substitute some system under which the successful candidates may be associated with one another and with other young men of their age during the period of their training in England." About the same time Lord Northbrook in an elaborate minute gave his own views on what he calls "this interesting and important subject." His principal recommendations are that the limit of age for competition should be raised from 21 to 22, and that the selected candidates should be sent for one year to a University, [illegible] Civil Service College. Side by side with the Viceroy's opinion are 98 opinions from the Civil Service, of which "20 officers would maintain the present system, three would send the successful candidates out to India at once, 75 advocate the association of successful candidates either at the Universities or in a special college. Of the 75, 47 are distinctly for University training, 14 are favourable to it, and 14 prefer a special college." It may be remarked, by the way, that the opinions of these gentlemen are stated for the most part in a manner which of itself goes far to justify the present state of things; for the ability of these State papers many of them written by comparatively young men, is beyond all question.

When a sufficient mass of opinion had been collected, the Secretary of State's Council took up the matter, and individual minutes were written by each member. Of these it is only necessary to notice that of Sir Henry Maine, because it corresponds so nearly with Lord Salisbury's final decision in the matter. Sir H. Maine is reported to have great influence over Lord Salisbury, and the Secretary for India could not be in better hands, nor, indeed, could the interest of the Civil Service of India, for not only has Sir H. Maine been a member of the Viceroy's Council, but he has been a Cambridge professor, and is now an Oxford professor, and no living man combines in a happier manner philosophical with practical excellence. Finally comes Lord Salisbury's despatch, embodying most of Sir H. Maine's suggestions, and laying down for the future the following system:—In and after 1878 the maximum limit of age at which candidates may present themselves for the open competition will be 19 instead of 21. The minimum limit will be 17, as before.

The reasons of this important divergence from the view of Lord Northbrook and Mr. Jowett are in the first place, that this is the only way to *secure* a University education for the candidates, and, secondly, that the number of competitors would be seriously diminished if the maximum of age were fixed at 22. "Some professions," says Lord Salisbury, "are absolutely closed, others are almost impossible, to a man who thinks for the first time of entering them at the age of 22. A man, therefore, who competes for the Indian Civil Service at that age undoubtedly strives for a valuable prize, but does it at considerable risk. He stakes in a measure his chance of self support upon the result of a competition in which it is certain that four fifths must fail. It is more than probable that such a risk must weigh strongly with parents and diminish the field of competition, especially amongst the professional class. But no such apprehension will be possible if the limit of age is fixed at 19."

2. Selected candidates will remain for two years or more under probation in England, tested by periodical examinations, and required to attend Law Courts and report cases, but not to the same extent as at present.

3. Residence at a University will be practically enforced upon selected candidates, for the allowance of £150 a year will only be given to those who pass their probation "at some University (to be approved beforehand by the Secretary of State) at which moral responsibility for the conduct of the students is undertaken and the rules of discipline are enforced."

The result of these new regulations will be very important to the Universities, to the candidates, and to the public. Oxford, Cambridge, Dublin, and the Scotch Universities, which come under Lord Salisbury's restrictive definition, will be enriched by sixty or eighty young men of considerable abilities and, by the nature of the case, industrious. It may indeed be fairly assumed that the two former universities will absorb nearly all the selected candidates; for no Scotchman would study in Scotland, and few Irishmen would study in Ireland, if they had the command of £150 a year. In this way, then, two years or more of University life, with all its interests and advantages and ever-enduring memories, will be secured for all future members of our great Eastern Service. For them, of all people, such advantages are a necessity, for, as Lord Salisbury says, "the peculiarity of a civilian's career during all its earlier years is its isolation. As far as European society is concerned there is scarcely any seclusion more complete than that of an up-country station, to which a young civilian is usually appointed; and it is a seclusion which often lasts till he has reached middle age. It is to him, therefore more important than to members of the professions, that his education should not be solitary, but that in the company of others of his own class he should receive the invaluable training which consists in knowledge of the thoughts and characters of other men." Moreover, in this way enough and not too much of the wished for *esprit de corps* will be produced. Indian civilians will get to know one another well, will attend lectures together, will join in their amusements and their festivities, but they will not come to regard themselves too exclusively as members of a governing clique. They will be Oxford men or Cambridge men as well as competition Wallahs. And if their coming to the Universities will be good for themselves, it will certainly be good for the Universities. In the first place, it will be good for the undergraduates to have their ranks strengthened by a number of young men who are seriously working; and in the second, everything which brings the Universities into more direct relation with the currents of the national life especially with any branch of the public service, does something towards heightening their aims and towards bringing home to them a sense of national responsibility.

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FROM KHOKAND TO AFGHANISTAN.

(From the "Times" Prussian Correspondent.)

BERLIN, APRIL 15.

COLONEL VENYUKOFF, the Russian Official Geographer of Central Asia, writes to the *Invalide* to give an account of the Principalities intervening between the Russian and Afghan territory. These unexplored Principalities being likely to play an important part in the history of Anglo-Russian relations, I think I had better give a complete rendering of what the learned Colonel thinks fit to let the world know about them:—

"The reunion with Russia of Fergan (Upper Khokand) advances her frontiers to the Upper Oxus, or that part of Central Asia generally called the Pamir uplands. The northern frontier of this remote region is formed by the south Khokand ridges; the eastern by the Kizil Yart mountains—a lofty chain visible from Kashgar; the southern by that portion of the Hindu Kush close to the Himalaya; and the western by some district of Bokhara. The English having investigated this country for many years past, the greater part of what we have gleaned of its political arrangements is derived from the information collected by their agents. Of these inquisitive travellers a whole host may be mentioned. Burnes, Wood, Abdul-Medjid, Manpool, Faize Baksh, Mirza Sudja, Havildar Hyder Shah, Munshee, Abdul Latan, Biddolph, Ata Mahomed, and Trotter are the English agents to be mentioned in connexion with the Upper Oxus. Besides the intelligence derived from them, we have the journals of Russian travellers, such as Fedshenko, Ambramoff, Kaulbars, Aminoff, Mischenkoff, Mayeff, and others.

"The River Amou Darya, or Oxus, is formed by the confluence of two rivers called Sarchad and Pandj, rising in the higher plateaux of the Pamir. The sources of both these little rivers are close to those of the Tarim, from which they are only separated by a strip of level ground. The Pandj takes its origin east of the Lake Sarikul, through which it flows at a height of 13,900ft. above the sea; the Sarchad rises near Lake Guskul (Barkat Yasil), belonging to the Tarim system, and situated at a height of 13,100ft. above the sea. Having united somewhere above Kila Pandj, the two rivers assume the common name of Pandj, and under this appellation flow south-west to Ishkasim. The valleys of this Pandj, as well as of the original Pandj at Sarchad, are called Vakhan. The valley of the principal Pandj is 200 versts long and about one verst wide at the bottom. The ridges north and south of this valley rising to an enormous height, the tops of those parallel mountains, whose bases are only one verst apart, are 85 versts distant from each other. Hence the character of the glen is that of a perfect ravine, like the Rhone Valley in Valais.

"Vakhan forms a separate principality, whose ruler, Fatech Ali Shah, lives in Kila Pandj, on the left side of the river, near the projecting spurs of the Hindu Kush. This principality embraces 20 villages and a few scattered groups of houses. The inhabitants of Vakhan are of Arian descent, though the hills are partly occupied by Khirgese, leading here, as everywhere, a nomad life. Biddolph apportions to Fatech Ali Shah the sovereignty of the greater part of the uninhabited Pamir; but this is a mere subterfuge of the wily Englishman to make Europe believe that Afghan—that is, British—influence lawfully extends to the right bank of the Amou. It is well known that for this purpose the English likewise represent Vakhan as a vassal dependency of Badakshan, which has lately become an Afghan Province; but even Biddolph fails to enlighten us as to the grounds on which he bases the alleged relations between the two countries. Indeed, the mere fact that Biddolph and his companions as late as 1874 were prevented by political reasons from proceeding from Vakhan to Badakshan is sufficient proof that there is no connexion between the two countries, or, in other words, that the former is independent.

"At Ishkasim the river Pandj bends to the north, and, proceeding in that direction 125 versts, is joined by the Murchab or Bartan—a considerable river coming down from the north-eastern wilds of the Pamir. The valley of the Pandj widens in this part of its course but is still a rocky defile. About 20 versts north of Ishkasim, just above the ruby mines once so celebrated but now abandoned, there begins the Principality of Shignan. It extends along the Pandj as far as Yasgulan, at which place the Pandj penetrates the hills going off to the north-west. The hills take a north eastern direction, and belong to Shignan nobody knows how far. All that has been ascertained is that Shignan approaching the Pamir plateau, borders upon the possessions of Jakob Beg of Kashgar, and more especially upon the district of Tashkurgan. Besides the Pandj, Shignan is watered by the rivers Shah Darya and Murchab. Part of this Principality is situate on the left bank of the Pandj, and borders upon Badakshan the exact locality and direction of the frontier being unknown. The north-west corner of Shignan is called Roshan, a district with an hereditary ruler who has sometimes been the vassal of the Ameer of Shignan, and at other times owed allegiance to the Khan of Badakshan. The capital of Shignan is Bar-Pandj, on the left bank of the river; the capital of Roshan is Kila-Vamar, on the right bank of the river, at the confluence of the Murchab. As Roshan can equip an army of 6,000 men, it is concluded that all Shignan has about 100,000 inhabitants of Arian (Tad-hik) and Khirghese descent. The ruler of Shignan, Josef Ali Khan, according to the testimony of Biddolph, which dates from 1874, is an independent ruler.

"Leaving the defile at Yasgulan, the Pandj flows in a north-western direction as far as Kila Khumb, then turning south-west forms a semi-circle about 150 versts long with a chord of 100 versts. Here lies the principality of Darvas, to which Kila Khumb serves as capital. Another notable town of the country is Kila [illegible] falling from the Pamir, and as yet all but unknown. This principality has hitherto been visited only by one explorer, the Havildar (Sergeant) Hyder Shah. How far it extends north-east has yet to be ascertained; in the north Karategin borders on it; in the west, the Baldshuan and Kulab dependencies of Bokhara are its neighbours. The southern frontier is supposed to touch upon Badakshan and Roshan territory.

"Following the course of the Pandj, we find Bokhara territory on the right, and Badakshan ground on the left bank of the river. The Badakshan frontier in this quarter begins at the fort of Yankila, 30 versts north of the mouth of the Koktcha. Proceeding from this point south-east, we remain in the basin of the Koktcha Darya, the most important tributary of the Amou Darya, on the left side of the river. This basin constitutes the Khanate of Badakshan, whose capital is Feizabad. Though the frontiers of Badakshan are not exactly defined, we know its southern district to be separated by the Hindu Kush from Chitral. In the west it is bounded by the branch of the Hindu Kush, which forms the watershed between the Koktcha and the Akserai and Oxus, while on the east there are the hills separating the Koktcha from the Pandj, more than 10,000ft. high near Zebak. The northern frontier of Badakshan where it touches Darvas and Roshan, remains to be investigated. It is also a matter of doubt whether the important border town of Kila Ogan (Kila Afghan) Yankila, and Zebak, guarding the roads to Kundus, Kulab, and Vakhan, are occupied by the Afghans, the present masters of Badakshan; but there are about 3,000 Afghan troops at Feizabad, as we learn from statements in the Anglo-Indian press. The inhabitants of Badakshan are Tadshiks, ancient emigrants from Balkh; but there is also a sprinkling of Usbeks (Turk Tartars) Hindus, Chitralians, and other natives of the Hindu Kush, all of them hostile to the Afghans. Badakshan has long been an independent State. Its last national King, Jahandar Khan, who was defeated by the Afghans in 1874, is still alive, hiding his diminished head somewhere among the Turcoman tribes. While on the throne he was supported by the Ameer of Shignan and the Padishah of Chitral.

"Forty versts below the Koktcha, the Suchrab or Vaksh or Kisil Su, a considerable stream, falls into the Oxus on the right. The lower course of the Suchrab waters Hissar and a portion of the late Khanate of Kalab, now belonging to Bokhara; but its middle course from Baljuan belongs to Karategin (a name meaning 'Black Hills,' just like Tchernagara, the so-called Montenegro). This small but fertile province, according to the information collected by Abramoff, has about 400 villages with a population of 100,000, all of them Galtch or Tadshik mountaineers. In 1870, the ruler of the State was Musafar Shah, who ranged himself on the side of Khokand, and ultimately fled to that Khanate. The present prince, Rachim Shah, is under Bokhara influence. Karategin is bounded on the north by the Russian territories of Zarafshan and Fergan; on the south by Darwas; on the west by Bokhara; its eastern confines being unknown, although we have Fedshenko's testimony for the fact that as late as 1870 the Khirgese near Alai considered themselves subjects of Khokand. Probably the eastern frontier of Karategin is somewhere about the ravine of Isfairam, through which the Suchrab flows.

"The country east of Karategin, Darwas and Shignan, is the Pamir, or rather the Pamirs—a succession of immense plateaux like the Thianshan Syrte or the Tibetan Lin-Tsi-Tan, many of them so high as to be called by the natives the 'Roof of the World.' Though correct measurements are wanting we are enabled to infer, from the source of the Amou Darya being 13 900ft. high, that the Pamir is about the same elevation. At any rate, as the Khirgese spend a portion of the year on the plateaux with their herds and flocks, it cannot be much higher than that figure There are, however, ridges on the plateau attaining to 20,000ft. Fedshenko estimated the height of the Zaalai chain at 25,000ft., and the English explorers of Eastern Turkistan give 25,500ft. to the peak of Tagarma, in the Kisil Yart ridge, on the eastern extremity of the Pamir, south-south-west of Yangisar. Even loftier mountains are believed to skirt the shores of Lake Karaka, where the Murbach or Yamanyar takes its rise. Without entering into conjectures touching the geography of this colossal plateau, we will only repeat that the Khirgese take their cattle to many parts of it, and that more especially the Kisal Yat Ravine is frequented by nomadizing subjects of the Ameer of Kashgar. So, at any rate, says Biddolph.

"From what we have said it will be seen that the upper basin of the Amou is occupied by five, or including Kulab, by six Principalities, four of which reach up to the Pamir. Taken together these six Principalities extend about 420 versts from west to east, and 350 versts from north to south, which gives an area of 2,850 geographical square miles. Of the entire surface only one-tenth consists of valleys, the remaining nine-tenths being mountains and plateaux. The appearance of the country being such as it is, communication is difficult, and only possible on horses, mules, and yaks. There is little wood to be found on the hills, although there is more in the upper basin of the Amou than in that of the Sir Badakshan and the northern slopes of the Hindu Kush have plenty of trees.

"The aborigines of this distant region are of Arian descent, and known by various names, such as Padshiks, Galtch, Vakhonnese, &c. To them has been added an admixture of Usbeks, Khirgese, and quite lately Afghans. To be of Arian descent is a proud boast. The dynasties of Vakhan, Shignan, and Darwas trace their pedigree back to Alexander the Great; and, indeed, we know from history that Balkh, 'the mother of cities,' near the Upper Oxus, was the capital of an Empire founded by the Macedonians, and which existed 136 years.

"When looking upon the countries along the upper course of the Amou, three political questions force themselves upon us. First, what is the condition of Badakshan, conquered between 1872 and 1874, by the Afghans, at the bidding of the English? Secondly, what is the amount of influence exercised by the Ameer of Bokhara in Kulab and Karategin? Thirdly, where are the frontiers of Kashgar Vakhan, Shignan, Darwas and the late Khanate of Khokand, in the Pamir region. These questions remain to be answered by investigations to be made on the spot. For the present it will suffice to say, that in 1874, the Badakshan people were still fighting for their hereditary ruler, so that the English expedition, although under Afghan protection, could not penetrate from Vakhan to Feizabad. Kulab has been only recently subjugated by Bokhara; its late ruler Sari Beg lives at Kabul. At Alai, Fedshenko in 1870, saw Khokand Kirgese; while Nikitin, in 1875, met the first Kashgar guard only 40 versts S.E of the pass of Terek Dawan, crossing the south-eastern hills of Khokand."

The above very interesting sketch should be supplemented by a notable fact. A short time ago the Principality of Karategin, in a Russian statement claiming to be equally authentic with the present, was represented as a dependency of Khokand, its late ruler having considered himself the friend and humble ally of that once redoubtable Khanate. There is certainly no great difference between Russia's ruling directly in Kharategin, as belonging to annexed Khokand, and indirectly, because she regards that country as subject to Bokhara, itself a vassal of the Russian Empire; but though the Russians certainly can have no hostile intentions against India at this time of day, it ought to be known that they are virtually established on the southern side of the Khokand Hills, where there are roads into Kashgar, and further on, into India, avoiding the Himalaya and Hindu Kush.

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Egutpoora	Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Kurrachee	"Sindian" Press.
London	G. Street 30, Cornhill; Gordon and Gotch St. Bride Street, Ludgate Circus, E. C.
Madras	Higginbotham & Co., "Madras Times," and "Madras Mail" Offices.
Matheran	Chowk and Alexandra Hotels;
Ootacamond	[illegible] Office.
Poona	Treacher & Co.; Phillip & Co, and Royal Family Hotel

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